

THE CONTEST IS ON.

Democrats of Stark County in Bitter Conflict.

E. L. ROYER SEVERELY CRITICISED

A Mass Convention to be Called to Undo What Has Been Done—Postmaster Shepley Leading the Forces of Righteousness in Massillon.

The conflict between the warring Democratic factions has grown more bitter within the last 24 hours. As one prominent local leader said this morning, "Every member of the party might as well make up his mind to get off of the fence and decide whether he is in favor of decent political management or rule by the saloons. In the present central committee 50 out of the 60 odd members are saloonkeepers. Very naturally such a committee and the executive committee of its creation selected fellows like Eckhardt and Ed. Royer for the board of elections. Now I object to these appointments, first on the ground of their personal unfitness, and next on the ground of usurpation of authority on the part of the alleged nominating power. Fortunately these nominations have to be approved by the secretary of state. Some people think that Representatives Austin and Wilhelm will urge him to confirm Eckhardt and Royer in order to split our ranks, but I don't believe it. They can't afford to do so. The people of all parties are interested in having first class men in the board of elections, and no Republican is going to get mixed up in a Democratic quarrel and insult the intelligence of his own party by encouraging rankly bad appointments."

Postmaster Shepley said: "I haven't very much to say, but you can put it down plainly that I am unalterably opposed to the rule of the gang now in control of the party, operating as a central committee, and I believe that the thing to do is to call a mass convention, get a new central committee appointed, and purify the atmosphere. The present so-called central committee was chosen over two years ago to serve for one year. Instead of calling an election to choose their own successors, they coolly re-appointed themselves, and are now parcelling out the loaves and fishes under a mask of authority. There is no central committee of the Democratic party in Stark county, and can be none until we hold a mass convention and get started right."

The fight involves more than appointment to the board of elections. The delegation from this congressional district to the state convention will select two delegates to the Chicago convention. J. C. Welty wants to go to that convention and vote for free silver. E. S. Raff is also being groomed by his own paper, which has steadfastly refused to commit him to either standard, although it encourages the rank and file to get together and vote to determine which policy they approve of. As Mr. Welty trains with the de facto central committee its supremacy is life and death to him. His central committee has called a primary election to select state convention delegates. Now if another central committee is chosen by the mass convention, and it also calls a primary election, there may be a contest before the committee on credentials at the state convention to decide which delegation shall be seated.

MR. ROYER NOT CONFIDENT.
His Chances for Appointment, He Admits, are Questionable.

The criticism, which the recent action of the Democratic executive committee in endorsing Edward L. Royer and Mr. Eckhardt for membership on the board of elections, has been subject to, has created considerable interest and comment throughout the county. Many of the leading Democrats feel that the secretary of state will not recognize the endorsements of the new executive committee and that he will favor the old, thereby appointing Archibald McGregor and Philip Bernower.

In conversation this morning Edward S. Raff, of Canton stated that this was his opinion and though he spoke favorably of Mr. Royer he felt that his endorsement would not be considered. Several of Mr. Royer's friends, and in fact Mr. Royer himself stated this afternoon that it was only a question of which committee the secretary of state will recognize. Mr. Royer is not confident of being appointed and takes no stock in the factional fight in Canton which, he thinks, developed among aspirants for national delegate appointments.

Just how many Democratic executive committees there are in Stark county, or if one real legal body exists at all, is best posted can be conjectured.

William Simonet, who is a member of the committee that nominated Herman Eckhardt and E. L. Royer for members of the board of elections, the other day, is not in the least disturbed by the Democratic organ's attack upon the committee. He says that he and his brethren constitute the one legal Democratic executive committee in existence, and that the nomination of Messrs. Eckhardt and Royer was but the performance of one of its numerous duties.

"Squire H. B. Sibila is not at all pleased with the present state of affairs and there are many matters which he thinks need elucidating. 'I, myself,' said the Friday morning, 'am a member of the so-called executive committee which nominated McGregor and Bernower and would like to know when and where that body met when it took such action, and why I was not notified to be present. Bernower came to my office some time ago with a petition requesting that himself and McGregor be appointed members

of the board of elections, which he asked me to sign. The signatures of several of the committee were attached thereto, but I refused as I did not think it a proper way to do business. This was the first and only intimation that I received to the effect that McGregor and Bernower were after the nomination. In my opinion the committee which nominated Royer and Eckhardt had full authority to select whoever they pleased, and there is no occasion for all this uproar."

While E. L. Royer does not feel that his appointment as a member of the Stark county board of elections is assured, he cannot see how the wailing of a few "soreheads" can have any weight with the secretary of state when his nomination was brought about in a perfectly regular manner and by persons having full authority. "I know," said he Friday, "that the executive committee that selected Eckhardt and myself is the only legal body in the county and was appointed by the county central committee, which was elected by the people last fall. I do not regard this talk of holding a mass meeting as serious, and if one should be called I do not think that enough Democrats would attend to give it the name of a meeting. What the outcome of all this will be I do not pretend to know, but I shall rest in peace and let others decide the matter."

BANKER H. R. BENNETT.

He Gives Little Comfort to One T. Platt.

AN "ARISTOCRATIC HARANGUE."

The President of the Navarre Deposit Bank Sends a Letter in Reply to Mr. Platt's Circular—He Does not Mince his Words.

NAVARRE, May 22.—One of the Platt circulars was sent to Mr. Henry R. Bennett, president of the Navarre Deposit bank, at Navarre, Stark county, and this is the letter which Mr. Bennett wrote to Boss Platt in reply:

"NAVARRE, O., May 19, 1896. Hon. Thomas C. Platt, New York, N. Y. 'Dear Sir: We have received your circular letter in opposition to our friend and neighbor, Major William McKinley. We have read it over carefully and find there is very little in it to justify anyone in condemning him or opposing him for the Presidency. It sounds like an aristocratic harangue, and much of it seems to be more of an attempt to ridicule than to state solid facts."

"There is no doubt that Mr. McKinley is more entitled to be nominated for President at the St. Louis convention than any other Republican today, and we consider it small business for a Republican of your note and standing, Mr. Platt, to wage a war against him such as you are waging."

"As to his standing on the money question, we all know how he is on that subject, and we consider him fully as sound as any of your people in Wall street. He has already expressed himself before the people on that question and as soon as the platform is adopted at St. Louis you will hear from him again, and all good Republicans are willing to wait for his further expression until then."

"We are admirers of Governor Morton, of your state, and think him a grand old man and a good Republican, but there is no doubt that a vast majority of the people of the United States want Major McKinley to be President of our great country at this time, and it is not Mr. Morton's turn now."

"We trust that you will repent for your past actions and yet join the triumphant procession for our gallant Major, and conclude to give him your support. Yours very respectfully, 'HENRY R. BENNETT.'"

DEATH OF DAVID CLARK.
He Passes Away Wednesday Evening at the Aultman Hospital.

The death of David Clark occurred at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday evening at the Aultman hospital in Canton, from the effects of an operation which was performed on Saturday. For five months past Mr. Clark had been suffering with abdominal trouble, and on last Saturday he felt that he was strong enough to undergo the operation, which his physicians said was necessary for his relief. Immediately after the operation, Mr. Clark, though very feeble, experienced no ill effects, and it was thought that he would recover. On Wednesday, however, he suffered a relapse and grew weaker and weaker until the end finally came.

David Clark was 53 years of age and a native of Wales. He came to this country when but 19 years of age and was for many years a resident of Doylestown where he engaged in mining. Later he moved to Pigeon Run and in 1879 came to Massillon. In 1881 he erected the Bridge house in West Main street and conducted the same up until a few years ago. Mr. Clark also had property in and about Barborton including a large interest in the stone quarry of Swan & Co.

Mr. Clark was first married in Barborton to Miss Jane Phillips. She died in 1889, leaving eight children. They are Mrs. Joseph Snyder, Mrs. Wm. Hietzman, Mrs. Anthony Killoway, Misses Lizzie, Fannie, Jennie and Mina, and Newton Clark. Mr. Clark's next union occurred last October, when he married Mrs. Anna Johns, of Hubbard, who still survives him. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

For Sale.

A farm and coal, either jointly or separately, is offered at private sale. The farm is that of Ephraim Royer, deceased, on which the Woodland mine is operated, and is located one mile south of East Greenville, O. For particulars inquire of Albert B. Kittinger, administrator.

Now is the time to subscribe.

IT IS QUITE A RUMPUS.

Stark County Democracy in Lots of Trouble.

OF COURSE, IT IS THE OFFICES.

The Executive Committee Styled a "Rump Committee" and the "Better Element" Asked to Assert Itself—A Mass Convention Called "at an Early Moment."

There is a great deal of wailing going on in Democratic circles, because an alleged executive committee met in J. C. Welty's office the other day and nominated Herman Eckhardt and E. L. Royer for members of the board of elections. Another executive committee that claims to have been regularly appointed had met previously and nominated A. McGregor and Phil Bernower, the present incumbents. Each committee declares that its nominations will be confirmed by the secretary of state. On the heels of this trouble comes another faction, voiced by Mr. E. S. Raff's organ, claiming that there is no executive committee and no central committee at all, and calling upon the faithful to assemble in mass convention "at an early date." "Welshers" are read out of the party by this newspaper, which delivers itself in the following lurid terms:

"The time has come for the better element in the Democratic party to rise up and assert itself. When such men as Archibald McGregor, who bears the weight of 78 years, 60 of which have been spent in the cause and service of the Democratic party, are turned down for a half hatched Democrat like Herman Eckhardt, it is high time that a halt is called. We have submitted and submitted to the arrogant and insolent dictations of this gang of Welshers, who care nothing for the principles of the party, and are only in politics to gratify their own personal ends. The rule of the king of lobbyists, David Martin, in the city of Philadelphia, is eminently respectable as compared to the rule of these Canton ringsters, who, like armed bandits, have held up the Democratic party and ordered it to stand and deliver."

"A committee, consisting of Dr. J. V. Lewis, William Simonet, E. Stanton Howells, John Hay and John C. Welty, is a rump committee. The present central committee is not a legalized body, and there are nine precedents in Ohio to establish that fact. But we shall have something more to say on this point in the future. But assuming that the present county central committee is a legal body, it has no right to appoint an executive committee. An executive committee is altogether the creation of the candidates. There is no place on record where a central committee ever selected an executive committee. This prerogative belongs exclusively to the candidates. There was no occasion to appoint the committee, but it was done expressly to depose Archibald McGregor and Phil. J. Bernower, two life-long Democrats, from the board of elections, and replace them with Herman Eckhardt and Edward Royer. We have nothing to say about Mr. Royer's politics, but Mr. Herman Eckhardt is not a Democrat, and we have informed the public of this fact on a prior occasion."

"Mr. McGregor was assured by some of the members of the rump committee that there was no danger of his being removed, but they deliberately assassinated him in cold blood. The decree was issued by the cabal in the midnight revel of perfidy, while honest men were sleeping, and it was carried out to the letter. The appointments of Eckhardt and Royer are the fruit of a combination of traders and profligates who sacrificed McGregor and Bernower because of their integrity and turned to Eckhardt and Royer because they hope to apply their vocation with less restraint than heretofore. The crown given them is dripping with the blood of McGregor and Bernower, who were the unanimous choice of the old and only executive committee, and the choice of forty-nine fifths of the Democrats of Canton. In fact, the intention of the framers of the law was, not to disturb the present incumbents, but leave them to serve out their terms."

Thus the Democrats of the county, outside of Canton, are assured that these matters concern only residents of the county seat, and that about the present members of the election board there has been drawn a sacred circle.

The News-Democrat damns Edward L. Royer, of Massillon, with the following faint praise: "Concerning Royer, the mass of the Democratic party has nothing particular to say. He is probably competent enough, and those who have been in his place of business say that he runs a pretty fair sort of a saloon. But whatever his fitness and his claim to preferment, it must be conceded that he is in mighty bad company when he mixes with the Schweitzer-Welty-Weiss-Eckhardt outfit of fellows that know no politics save for personal aggrandizement and gain."

A Lime Barrel Upsets.

Clarence Wendling, who resides just west of town, was thrown from a wagon in which he was riding Wednesday evening, and sustained injuries, which may permanently deprive him of the complete use of his left arm. Young Wendling was seated on a lime barrel which upset as the horse turned a corner with the above result. Dr. Hardy was called and an examination showed that both bones were broken, one in two places. The fractures were reduced.

Prohibition National Convention Excursion to Pittsburg.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg, account Prohibition national convention, will be sold via Pennsylvania lines, May 24th, 25th and 26th; good returning until May 30th. Particulars about rates and time of trains may be secured by addressing Pennsylvania line ticket agents.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY.

Frank Youngblood's Hard Luck—News of the Courts.

CANTON, May 22.—Frank Youngblood visited Canton yesterday and took on board a superfluous quantity of beer. He was unable to navigate and was taken into custody by the police. Youngblood was arraigned before Mayor Rice and was fined one dollar and the costs. Having no money he will spend a few days in the workhouse. Youngblood lives in Massillon.

Mary A. Mishler has petitioned the court for a divorce from William H. Mishler. She charges the latter with cruelty, neglect and infidelity. They were married in Canton in September, 1895.

Sarah Hossler has applied for a divorce from Hiram Hossler on the grounds of gross neglect of duty and abandonment. Mrs. Hossler claims the Central Savings Bank Company and Joseph Dick have money belonging to her husband, and she desires a decree of alimony and the same paid over to her.

The will of George A. Breithling has been admitted to probate. George W. Jahn and Christena C. Breithling have been appointed executors.

In the estate of Anna D. Foltz, of Massillon, the widow applies to accept the conditions of the will. Mrs. Foltz left her entire estate to her husband.

A marriage license has been granted to Alfred Farmer and Edith Seaver, of North Lawrence.

CANTON, May 21.—A motion to quash the indictment against ex Deputy Treasurer John Myers was argued in court this morning, but was overruled by Judge McCarty. Mr. Myers was deputy treasurer during the administration of Treasurer Maudru and was indicted by the grand jury for embezzling county funds.

In January, 1896, Solomon Simon, trustee of J. L. Simon, trading as Penn Liquor Company, obtained a judgment against Michael and Margaret Burke in the sum of \$250.02. The judgment is still in force and wholly unsatisfied. In a second petition, filed today, Solomon Simon avers that the Burkes have no goods or chattels subject to levy, but at the date judgment was allowed Michael Burke was owner of some real estate. Mr. Simon therefore prays that the persons having claims on this land be compelled to file an answer setting up the nature of their respective claims and liens or be forever barred from asserting them, and that the lands be sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's and other liens.

Mary E. Zettler has sued Anton Hommerly to recover judgment in the sum of \$1,500. The claim is secured by mortgage.

Mary M. Palmer began suit today against Samuel Palmer to recover payment of a promissory note in the sum of \$300.

The will of Jacob Weaver, of Paris township, has been admitted to probate. B. B. Bowman has been appointed executor thereof.

Inventory and appraisement has been filed in the estate of Jeremiah Staude, of Canton.

S. A. Conrad has been appointed executor of the estate of James Suter, of Massillon.

The will of Anna D. Foltz, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate. Jacob C. Foltz has been appointed executor.

The will of George S. Breithling, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Louis Hose and Elita Ingold, of Massillon; Hiram J. Winkelman and Mary C. Mowen, of Addison; and Katharine Campbell, of Canton.

WILL GET THE SHEEP FUND.

The Agricultural Society Has a Streak of Good Luck.

CANTON, May 23.—The board of county commissioners have passed a resolution in accordance with a recent act of the legislature, in reference to paying certain money to the county agricultural society. It provides that the county shall at the time of settlement in 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, pay to the treasurer of the society, or his order, the surplus in the dog and sheep fund which shall be applied to the indebtedness of the society for the purpose of furthering its interests. The sheep fund is supported by the dog tax and the yearly assessments will probably average six or seven thousand dollars. The total balance in the fund March 1, 1896, was \$6,124 and the amount paid out between September and March was \$1,432. It is possible that the agricultural society will secure a balance of from \$4,000 to \$5,000 each year. The claims for sheep killed by dogs in the county are seldom in excess of \$2,500.

HER HUSBAND A CONVICT.

Sevilla Kashner has applied for a divorce from David Kashner. The latter was arrested, tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months for counterfeiting. Kashner was an accomplice of John Michener, who was sentenced in United States court this month. Mr. and Mrs. Kashner were married at Alliance in April, 1875.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

The will of Tacy Hayman, of Paris township, has been filed for probate.

In the estate of James Suter, of Massillon, appraisement has been ordered; also appraisement of the late firm: Warthorst & Co., and Suter & Everhard.

Tobias Schott has been appointed administrator of the estate of Jacob Geis, of Jackson township.

A final account has been filed in the assignment of Thomas J. Young, of Canton.

A marriage license has been granted to John F. Hoban and Josephine Madden, of Alliance.

The George D. Harter Bank has sued Edward D. Palfrey and Richard Roe and others to recover payment on an insurance policy. The amount of the claim is \$950.

QUAY IN CANTON.

He Comes Directly On from Washington.

CLOSED WITH MCKINLEY.

The Pennsylvania Senator Arrives on No. 9 This Morning, and After a Short Drive Through the Town Goes to Mr. McKinley's Home as His Guest.

CANTON, May 22.—Notwithstanding the reports from Washington that Senator Quay would first go to Beaver, Pa., and be in Canton sometime Saturday, he came directly on from the capital and reached here on No. 9 this morning. Governor McKinley's carriage was put at his disposal, and the senator and his son, Richard, after spending a few moments at Major McKinley's residence, took a short drive through town. A little later he returned and was closeted with the governor. The precise purpose of his visit is still a mystery, and the nature of the intercourse is unlikely to be divulged.

ALLIANCE, O., May 22.—Senator Quay said he did not want to be interviewed at all and to my question, "Do you believe McKinley will be nominated?" he replied, "I have nothing to say, whatever." He opened up on my solicitous query as to whether he should still be considered a candidate and replied: "Oh, yes, I am still a candidate and shall be voted for at the St. Louis convention." To further questioning as to what he thought of McKinley's financial record and Platt's attack on it he replied again, "I have nothing to say whatever, good bye."

THE CHANGE COMPLETED.

Office of "The Independent" Moved to the New Building.

The last step necessary in removing THE INDEPENDENT in all its departments to the new building erected for it by Mr. C. E. Oberlin, was taken today, the office being the last to leave the old location. The new building is located one block north of the old, in North Erie street. There remain to be put on a number of finishing touches, and while the mechanical end of the business is going on without the slightest interruption, the externals are not all that they will be. Within a short time, THE INDEPENDENT will be able to invite all its friends to visit its new home, but defers extending the invitation until the last nail is driven. Those who seem to know about such matters regarding the build as the most complete structure for newspaper purposes in this vicinity, and the publishers feel that Mr. Oberlin, in meeting their every wish in erecting, has housed them without regard to anything but convenience and good taste.

SHE SEEKS INFORMATION.

Mrs. E. D. Bradley Wants to Know About Her Son.

Postmaster Shepley has received the following letter from Mrs. E. D. Bradley, of Milo Park, Franklin county:

"I write to find out something concerning the enlistment of my son, Theodore Bradley, in the late war of the rebellion. I had put him in the care of the Rotch school, having been advised that it would be best for him, after he became nearly 16 years old. His father died in '53, so we were left to do the best we could, since that time. The superintendent at the time was Ira M. Allen, after him, I think, Hildebrand. Now some man hired him to enlist to be a substitute for his son. This was to me unknown until he turned up at Tod barracks, sick, almost dying, with malignant typhoid fever. I got him through partially but with a broken constitution. Subsequently he died of apoplexy. If you know of any of the boys who enlisted at the time he did, the captain, or any information of the family's concerning the regiment (I think the 162nd) please let me know. His papers of discharge are in the hands of a pension agent, hence the inquiry. Any information will be thankfully received by his mother."

"Respectfully,
"MRS. E. D. BRADLEY,
"Box 8, Milo, Franklin county, O."

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Dr. Elmer's Matrimonial Inclinations Too Strongly Marked.

Arthur Elmer, the Cleveland physician who induced Miss Grove to leave her home in that city and came to Massillon where the girl was detained at the request of the Cleveland police, is again in trouble. In Youngstown he was arrested yesterday on charges preferred by Miss Elmira Sigle, of that city.

Dr. Elmer advertised there for a young lady to interpret German for him. Miss Sigle applied and was engaged. She has accused the doctor of at once proposing to marry her and with acting toward her in a manner unbecoming a gentleman. She further said the doctor engaged several other young ladies for an opera troupe and promised to buy them new dresses.

HENRY ABBEY'S FAILURE

NEW YORK, May 23.—[By Associated Press]—The failure of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau is said to be due directly to the serious illness of Henry A. Abbey. Their operative ventures brought profits, but their dramatic features were unprofitable. It is thought that their liabilities will be \$300,000; assets \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at all druggists.

AWARDED TO MASSILLON.

The Largest Single Contract Ever Secured by the Bridge Company.

The Massillon Bridge Company has just been awarded a contract by the city of Richmond, Ind., to construct a viaduct 650 feet long. It will have a 30 foot roadway and two side walks, each six feet wide. The amount of the contract is \$63,000. It is the largest single piece of work ever secured in the history of the company.

CITY WATER WORKS.

Facts and Figures About the Plant.

NONE BETTER IN THE STATE.

An Average of Over Half a Million Gallons of Water a Day Served to the People of Massillon—Improvements of the Year Now Under Way.

The observations and reflections of the average citizen, so far as the Massillon water supply is concerned, are limited to the family spigot and the semi-annual family bill, and his appreciation of the former is somewhat governed by his ability to settle the latter. And it is rather a pity, too, for if every man, woman and child were to visit the main pumping station below the stone quarries, with their shining and leisurely moving machinery, grasp an understanding of their reserve force, take a look at the refreshing little park, then climb over to the other side of town, look at the tall standpipe, gaze at the storage reservoir filled from Sippo lake and held for emergency purposes, and hear Superintendent Inman carelessly mention millions of gallons of water, and miles of iron pipe, they would see the institution in a new light, and perhaps feel a touch of civic pride to which they are now more or less strangers.

Think of it! The pumps under the cliffs of sandstone can force 4,500,000 gallons of water in every 24 hours through the pipes. There is one pump that can send out a stream of 2,000,000 gallons, another one of 1,500,000, and still a third one of 1,000,000 gallons. Then up at the old station there is a reserve pump good for 2,000,000 gallons daily, too.

Massillon does not consume water to this extent, and will not for years to come, but the council, now nearly ten years ago, decided that ability to deliver not less than 4,000,000 gallons daily should be the limit, and the company has nearly doubled the power required. In actual experience we consume a little over 500,000 gallons a day. The total amount pumped in 1895 was 194,900,125 gallons, or an average of 534,137. The largest amount pumped in any one day was 1,058,760. This was on June 3rd. The smallest amount was 297,800 gallons on November 3rd. The water supply comes from a chain of six wells, fed from springs that flow under the hills of sandstone, and enter the arteries of the city, clear as crystal and as pure. These wells have never yet given signs of exhaustion. It is hoped that they will not. Nevertheless, we should value the quality of our water supply, and husband its resources, and thus put off the day which may come when we must again turn to some river or lake for water to take the place of that which we now enjoy.

The total number of private water consumers in Massillon is now about 1,250. Last year 160 were added, and this year the number of additions is already 39. Of course the city is the best customer the company has. In 1896, when the plant was accepted, there were 150 fire hydrants in use. There are now 254.

During Superintendent Inman's administration he has endeavored from time to time to reduce the number of dead ends, and make continuous circuits of pipes, thus providing for a constant circulation of water everywhere. During the year the standpipe is to be emptied, cleaned and repaired, inside and out. A new eight inch force main is now being laid from the pumping station, under the railroad tracks, to connect with mains already laid in stone quarry hill, thus giving the people on the hill just as fresh water as anywhere in the city and at the same time first-class fire protection, which could not have been brought about any other way. Minor repairs and changes are constantly in progress, and in every material aspect the system is kept up to the highest standard.

A Steamboat Accident.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 23.—[By Associated Press]—The steamer Rhoda Stewart blew out one of the large flanges of her boiler, this morning, off Presque Isle. Henry Keiser, second engineer, Robert A. C. Noorton, fireman, and Court Schrader, deck hand, were badly if not fatally injured.

ADVERTISING FOR BIDS.

The Hospital Trustees Getting Ready for the Summer.

The trustees of the Massillon hospital for the insane have advertised for bids for the work to be contracted for under the last appropriation. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Architects Yost & Packard, Columbus, until 12 o'clock noon, June 26, 1896.

Contracts will be let for the interior work in the dining room building, kitchen and bakery building, and the laundry building, also to erect cottage A, cottage B, one hospital building and one infirmary building complete, including tunnels and pipes in connecting the main tunnel with these buildings.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1893. DAILY FOUNDED IN 1897. SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896. Long Distance Telephone No. 60. Farmer's Telephone No. 60. MONDAY, MAY 25, 1896

The enterprising Pittsburgh Dispatch prints a "snap shot of the meeting of Quay and McKinley." It exhibits a liveried colored driver, a brougham, and tall buildings in the background. As a matter of fact, no reporter saw the meeting, and the two big men drove off in the Major's open carriage behind his horse, with one of his secretaries holding the lines. This is what is called newspaper enterprise.

Archbishop Ireland uttered a memorable remark at a banquet of the Loyal Legion in St. Louis, when he maintained that we should discourage the movement to substitute arbitration for war as a means of settling disputes. "War," he declared, "is the great instigator of patriotism." It was Tolstoi who told us some time ago, that patriotism was a bad thing because it encouraged war. Thus two great minds agree on the statement of fact, though they differ in their conclusions. Von Moltke said that "universal peace was a dream, and not even a beautiful dream," but Von Moltke was a warrior, whose reasoning was akin to that of the elder Weller, who cheered up upon the approach of death by observing: "Wot 'ud become of the undertakers without it, Sammy?" But Archbishop Ireland is a man of peace, a clergyman bound by professional ties to promote it. His declaration is, therefore, uncommonly interesting, and the more we study it the better it appears. After all force, physical force, is the lever that moves the universe.

A tendency is observed within Democratic lines to call bad names and mention circumstances that cause unpleasant emotions. The local target seems to be Mr. Edward L. Royer, late candidate for postmaster. The enemies of Mr. Royer are willing to concede that he may run a fair saloon, but intimate that a different order of talent is required on the board of elections. This may be true, if, as is currently reported, a capable Canton typewriter has discharged most of the duties of the board for some years, to the entire satisfaction of the gentlemen who drew the salaries. But this is probably a campaign lie. THE INDEPENDENT has to admit that it does not comprehend the situation in all its details. There are so many committees, executive, central, and so on. It will be necessary to prepare a pedigree diagram in order to get the state of Democracy made clear. In the name of humanity it might be well to call a halt until Editor Reigner is more composed. His burning thoughts are flying in lurid chunks in seventeen directions. Tropes, metaphors and exclamation points are plunging through the murky Canton air at a rate calculated to make nations quake and monarchs tremble in their capitals. The flood gates of emotion are let loose, and THE INDEPENDENT trembles lest he may perish under the down pouring of his own figures of speech.

QUAY'S CANTON VISIT. Columns and columns have been devoted to the discussion of Senator Quay's Canton visit in the morning papers, but as valuable news nothing more interesting has been elicited than the five words put between quotation marks in yesterday's INDEPENDENT, "I am still a candidate."

The Pittsburgh Times, which is Mr. Magee's paper, says: "Naturally he was received with courtesy by Major McKinley, who has long been aware of the fact that Senator Quay would inevitably feel it necessary to make the visit he did yesterday. Feeling perfectly assured that Senator Quay and Mr. Platt and their associate bosses could do nothing whatever to prevent his nomination, he could well afford to be pleasant toward one of his chief enemies bearing the white flag of surrender."

"Of course the attempt will be made to show that Senator Quay has rendered a great service to Major McKinley by demoralizing the field by his visit, and has been pledged a reward therefore, but the claim will be worthless. The Ohio man would have been nominated at St. Louis just the same, whether Quay helped or hindered him, and having failed entirely in his effort to do the latter, his belated attempt to change front will not make the slightest difference, except to his associates whom he has deluded."

And The Dispatch, which is friendly to Senator Quay, says: "It is not likely that Senator Quay's declaration of his continued candidacy will be accepted as anything more than an indication that the subject matter of the conference is not yet ripe for publication. While it is perfectly legitimate and even desirable for rival candidates to meet in friendly conference, it is not the habit of that class, especially if the rivalry is genuine, to travel 500 miles to pass the compliments of the season. Nor would it be necessary if the purpose of the meeting was simply assurances of distinguished consideration, for Governor McKinley to hustle up to Cleveland to get Mr. Hanna's verdict upon their merits. What will come of the meeting the future may disclose. For the present, however, the tangible fact is that Governor McKinley's reception of Senator Quay does not leave much

ground for the local machine to make capital out of the claim that it is the sole custodian of Caesar and his fortunes."

"PERSONAL FRIEND" FRAUD.

A correspondent of THE INDEPENDENT in New York, telegraphed as follows, last night: "The Evening Post tonight prints this Denver special: 'A prominent citizen of Denver, an original McKinley man, and a personal friend of McKinley, told your correspondent to day that he had recently received personal letters from McKinley, in which he confidently tells him he will not veto any silver measure that may be passed by congress should he be elected President, holding the opinion of the people as expressed by congress as binding on him. He also promises not to combat any silver measure by influencing legislation. Inspection of the letters was refused for obvious reasons.'

"John G. Garrison, another personal friend confirms the above as McKinley's present sentiments saying, 'I asked McKinley two years ago to come out for silver, but he said the silver people, from my record, know where I am located on the question. To come out now explicitly would be to lose the East in my canvass.' Mr. Garrison says that the West will be flooded with silver McKinley literature in the event of McKinley's nomination."

The probabilities are that alleged "personal friends" will spring up from now until November with pretended letters, inspection of which will be refused for "obvious reasons," and these reasons will be because no such letters can be produced. Major McKinley is called upon by hundreds of people every day. All the arts and importunities have been employed to draw him out on the silver question, and he has succeeded in maintaining silence. Is it likely that, having so guarded his conduct at home, he would voluntarily send a personal letter to Denver, outlining what his course would be as President? In the first place, McKinley knows too much about super-servicable "friends" to write such a letter if he wanted to; in the second place, his sound money views and his unqualified disapproval of free coinage schemes would prevent him from so doing.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A great many good people have read with interest of the application of the American Long Distance Telephone and Telegraph Company for a local franchise, and are at a loss to know exactly what design is in view. With determination the public has come to believe, that there is an end in mind beyond merely obtaining the privilege of transacting long distance business in the city of Massillon. It does not occur to THE INDEPENDENT that Massillon, having such excellent telephone accommodations already, offers an inviting field for operations of competitive character, and it concludes that if the franchise is granted under the wise restrictions the council seems likely to insist upon, with the Tuesday night ordinance as a starting point, the acquisition will merely give to the city a more prompt service to points already accessible. The plan is to carry ten through copper wires through the city. As we have but one such wire now, and that one used jointly by Massillon, Canton and other towns, it is easy to see that the availability of these ten wires would very materially lessen the tedious waits now involved in calling distant points.

If there is any ulterior motive, THE INDEPENDENT looks beyond the local horizon to find it. As the ordinance desired by the company would grant the right to maintain a local exchange—a right which the petitioners say they would not exercise and could under difficulty, as their rights are limited to a few streets, it suggests that there is in the air an enterprise looking to the consolidation of all the Bell telephone interests of the country, under one head. If this hypothesis be true, the Central Union Telephone Company, a corporation doing business with the Bell instruments within a limited area, has the most to fear. Once give the parent company a foothold and franchise here, and in other towns where the Central Union owns property, and it would be an easy matter for the greater to say to the lesser, sell out to us, or be forced out. The parent company, controlling absolutely the long distance lines, and with rights almost equal to the Central Union's in the latter's field, would certainly have the upper hand in any conflict that might arise. This is merely speculative, of course, but as the giant concern now knocking at our doors, is unlikely to take us into its confidence, there is no harm in thinking about the matter, and it does seem reasonable to suppose that the telephone monopoly, having noted the growth and success of the Western Union Telegraph Company, should desire to absorb all the telephone business of the country.

Your Life Insured—Is a Day. Our insurance is protected by bankable paper on the Capital City Bank of Columbus, O. There can be no stronger guarantee given you. We dare not use a bank's name without authority, if you doubt it, write them. Good health is the best life insurance. Wrights Celery Capsules give you good health, they cure Liver, Kidney and stomach trouble, Rheumatism, Constipation and Sick Headaches. 100 days' treatment costs 10 a day. A slight draft on above bank, in every 10 box, which brings your money back if we fail to cure you. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Now is the time to subscribe.

BAL'S SPRING MUSINGS

He Discusses the Base Ball Situation.

WHERE LOCAL INTERESTS LIE.

The Gentle Spirit Whose Summer Pabulum is Base Ball Tells the Readers of "The Independent" All About It—Smith's Work With the Buffaloes.

It has been a little over a month since the cry of the umpire, "Play ball!" was heard all over this glorious land of ours, and which was the beginning of another season of base ball, the great and only "national game," which is the pride of all sport loving individuals, both old and young. The game thus far bids fair to become more popular than ever this year, and the attendance of over 82,000 persons at the opening games of the National League, the major organizations of base ball clubs warrants this assertion.

The almost unanimous interest of the local enthusiasts is centered in the Cleveland club of the National League, and the scores of the various games are awaited with much interest every evening by a multitude of "fans" at the various places where the telegraphic reports are received.

At present the Cleveland are playing a fast game of ball, second to none in the league, and all eyes of the base ball, as well as the political, world, are turned toward this grand old Buckeye state, for her two representative base ball clubs occupy the two highest positions in the race for the pennant, and one of her sons is leading all of the "favorite sons," a merry race for high political honors.

The first series between the two divisions of the National League, the Eastern clubs against the Western clubs, on the latter's grounds, are now being played, and will be completed with next Sunday's games. Up to and including May 22, the series is now a tie, each division having won 47 games from the other. This does not show up very well for the Western teams, as they have a decided advantage by playing on their own stamping grounds. Of the Western clubs, Cleveland has made the best showing, with 12 victories and 4 defeats, while Cincinnati is next with 12 victories and 5 defeats, and St. Louis brings up the rear with only 4 games won against 11 which were lost. Boston and Baltimore lead the Eastern contingent with 10 victories and 6 defeats each, and Brooklyn is last with 5 games won and 10 lost.

On Tuesday of next week the West begins its first series in the East, and it will not be very long until some of the Eastern clubs are in the lead for the pennant. The Clevelandists ought to do the best work of the Western clubs in the East, judging from past experiences, and if they can return home with a majority of their games to their credit, they will be an important factor in the pennant race. Local interest is also directed toward the Buffalo club of the Eastern league, for whom the pride of the old "Russells," Harry Smith, is doing the bulk of the catching. He is playing a splendid game behind the bat and is also hitting the ball in his old time style. In a recent game, in five times at bat, he made four hits, one of which was a home run. The base runners of the opposing teams are already beginning to fight shy of his good old right arm, and very few bases do they steal when he is behind the slate. He is already very popular with the Buffalo audiences, for they admire his snappy and energetic playing, which is characteristic to his work with the Russells, and the bleachers have named him "Happy Harry."

The outlook for local base ball is not very bright, as the Russells have given up the idea of again entering the field this season, for they receive no encouragement from the great army of enthusiasts in this city. The only team that there will be in this city this season is not to be compared to the famous old Russells, who so long gave Massillon a team which stood second to none among the amateur clubs of Ohio, and whose efforts to give the public a good article of base ball were not appreciated.

BALA. The Limrick Juniors of Canton would like to play ball with any Massillon team whose members are under 19 years of age. Address all communications to Ed. Heiman, 137 Newport street.

SOME LUCKY PEDAGOGUES.

Teachers Who Got Certificates and Those Who Didn't.

At the meeting of the county school examiners, on Saturday, May 9, out of a class of 90 applicants, certificates were granted to the following persons: Three years—C. W. Metzgar, Richville; two years—H. A. Baum, Waynesburg; J. C. Bell, Massillon; L. A. Leonard, Lima; J. A. Long, Mapleton; J. O. Surbey, Autman; A. T. Snyder, Paris; L. V. Teeple, Louisville; Charles C. Reinhold, North Lawrence; S. H. Welch, North Industry; Agnes M. Hathaway, Canton; one year—E. W. Arnold, W. F. Brumbough, Louisville; D. T. Bishop, C. J. Bowman, I. E. Powell, Alliance; J. H. Brancher, Rufus Strasser, McDonaldsville; W. H. Chapman, W. B. Givin, S. C. Smith, Etha Lind, Laura C. Sharpe, Canton; J. C. Clark, Osasburg; A. M. Cole, New Baltimore; E. O. Engl, Mapleton; J. B. Fieratos, Cordelia M. Hann, Massillon; E. Gorman, Autman; M. W. Hahn, Freeburg; G. W. Hay, M. P. Siffert, Bancroft; J. P. Howenstine, T. L. Russell, Pierce; A. B. Johnson, Dundee; Charles Keel, Bolivar; Warren Kocher, Richville; W. W. Lewton, Maximo; H. A. Myers, C. C. Sheehy, C. C. Schoner, Hartsville; Marion Murphy, Waco; G. L. Slickstoose; Jessie E. McCall, Waynesburg; J. A. Silver, North Benton; E. E. Stoner, J. Warburton, Lura Kline, New Berlin; B. H. Sweitzer, Lebanon; Lulu Eckhart, Dalton; Olive E. Farber, Magnolia; May

L. Grant, Wilmet; Lillie Lyle, Mary Putman, Beach City; Lillian Stimmer, Mary E. Sponseller, Paris; Emma Wilson, Louisville, and Ida M. Wearstler, Cairo.

The second annual Boxwell commencement in Bethlehem township was held under the direction of Township Superintendent J. S. Speedman, at Rockville, Saturday evening, May 10. The nine graduates gave creditable productions. J. M. Sarver, of Canton, made a splendid address. Music was furnished by Foster's Navarre orchestra, the Misses Adams, of Navarre, and a quartette from Bolivar. The Boxwell law has been the means of awakening interest in the country schools. Diplomas, signed by the county examiners, will be given to all Boxwell graduates on June 6, at the high school building in Canton.

Miss Clara Tagg, of Cleveland, Miss Trowbridge, of Millersville, Pa., and Arnold Tompkins, of the University of Illinois, have been engaged as instructors at the teachers' institute to be held at Canton, Aug. 24-29. The suggestion that one day's instruction should be given by the county examiners, is a good one and it is to be hoped that the executive committee will set apart a day for this purpose.

The Massillon school examiners had 31 applicants before them on May 15-16. Three were granted certificates for three years; seven for two years; ten for one year; one had higher branches added to a former certificate and ten failed.

EXCURSION RATES.

To Pittsburgh, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago and Elsewhere.

Via Pennsylvania Short Lines.

Special excursion tickets will be sold via the Pennsylvania Short Lines as follows:

To Pittsburgh, May 24th, 25th and 26th, account the National Prohibition Convention; good returning until May 30th; also on June 6th, 7th and 8th for the North American Saengerbund Convention; good to return until June 13th.

To St. Louis, June 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, for the Republican National Convention, good returning until June 21, inclusive.

To Chicago, July 3, 4, 5 and 6, for the National Democratic Convention; good returning until July 12.

To Washington, D. C., July 4, 5, 6 and 7, account the Christian Endeavor Convention; valid to return July 15, with provision for extension of return until July 31.

Special local excursions will also be run during the season in addition to the foregoing. Please bear in mind that the concessions in fare will be granted over the Pennsylvania Short Lines, the desirable route on which all the comforts of travel may be enjoyed. Applications for information addressed to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania System will be cheerfully and promptly answered. The person to see at Massillon, O., is J. A. Shoemaker, agent Pennsylvania company.

Hotel Victory, Put-In-Bay, Lake Erie.

The largest and most magnificent summer hotel in the United States will be opened Saturday, June 20th, 1896, at popular prices and under a most liberal and up-to-date management. Put-In-Bay Island with Hotel Victory finished according to original plans, will be the most charming place to spend the summer season on the American continent. For particulars address M. G. Carrell, C. L. & W. G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Choice Farming Lands in South Dakota Along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway can be had upon reasonable terms. The crop prospects were never better and a glorious harvest for this year is already assured. Thousands of acres of unoccupied lands in over twenty counties are now open for settlement. For further information address H. F. Hunter, immigration Agent for South Dakota, No. 295 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

First-Class Steamboat Service Between Detroit and Cleveland, and Cleveland, Put-In-Bay and Toledo.

D. & C. Floating Palaces are now running between Detroit and Cleveland, and on May 1 commenced to run daily between Cleveland, Put-In-Bay and Toledo. If you are traveling between the above points take advantage of a water trip and save money.

Spend your vacation on the Great Lakes. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

Write to W. C. Rinearson, General Passenger Agent Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, for a copy of the new book "Land and a Living." Cheap farms in the South. No sunstrokes. No blizzards. Low railroad rates. Printed matter free.

Christian Endeavor Washington Excursions.

Low rate tickets to Washington account Christian Endeavor convention will be sold via Pennsylvania Short Lines July 4, 5, 6 and 7; good to return until July 15, with privilege to extend limit until July 31. See Pennsylvania line ticket agents for details.

Only One Line That Does It.

There is now only one line operating through double daily service from Missouri river points to California, and that line is the Union Pacific.

The Overland Limited is the fastest train in the West, and its equipment of free reclining chair cars, buffet smoking and library cars, Pullman dining and sleeping cars is unsurpassed.

No other line offers equal facilities for California travel. For further particulars send for advertising matter of the Union Pacific, the original overland route. James D. Welsh, General Agent, Room 35, Carew Building, Cincinnati.

Democratic National Convention Excursions to Chicago.

Tickets to Chicago will be sold at reduced rates via Pennsylvania Lines July 3, 4, 5 and 6; good returning until July 13th; details may be obtained by applying to Ticket Agent of Pennsylvania Lines.

St. Louis Excursions for Republican National Convention.

June 12, 13, 14 and 15, via Pennsylvania Lines; good returning until June 21st. Rates and time of train may be obtained of Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agents.

Did you ever think how readily the blood is poisoned by constipation? Bad blood means bad health and premature old age. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills, overcome obstinate constipation. Z. T. Baltzly and C. B. Fulton.



"Judgment!!"

BattleAx

PLUG

The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 5 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the finest he ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.

All of these Pointers you will find at

W. F. Breed's!

Merchant Tailor, No. 13 1/2 East Main Street.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 70¢; No. 2 red, 68¢; spring wheat, 70¢.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 33¢; No. 2 white, 34¢; No. 2 mixed, 33¢; No. 2 mixed, 33¢.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25¢; No. 2 do, 24¢; No. 3 do, 23¢; No. 4 do, 22¢; No. 5 do, 21¢; No. 6 do, 20¢; No. 7 do, 19¢; No. 8 do, 18¢; No. 9 do, 17¢; No. 10 do, 16¢; No. 11 do, 15¢; No. 12 do, 14¢; No. 13 do, 13¢; No. 14 do, 12¢; No. 15 do, 11¢; No. 16 do, 10¢; No. 17 do, 9¢; No. 18 do, 8¢; No. 19 do, 7¢; No. 20 do, 6¢; No. 21 do, 5¢; No. 22 do, 4¢; No. 23 do, 3¢; No. 24 do, 2¢; No. 25 do, 1¢; No. 26 do, 1¢; No. 27 do, 1¢; No. 28 do, 1¢; No. 29 do, 1¢; No. 30 do, 1¢; No. 31 do, 1¢; No. 32 do, 1¢; No. 33 do, 1¢; No. 34 do, 1¢; No. 35 do, 1¢; No. 36 do, 1¢; No. 37 do, 1¢; No. 38 do, 1¢; No. 39 do, 1¢; No. 40 do, 1¢; No. 41 do, 1¢; No. 42 do, 1¢; No. 43 do, 1¢; No. 44 do, 1¢; No. 45 do, 1¢; No. 46 do, 1¢; No. 47 do, 1¢; No. 48 do, 1¢; No. 49 do, 1¢; No. 50 do, 1¢; No. 51 do, 1¢; No. 52 do, 1¢; No. 53 do, 1¢; No. 54 do, 1¢; No. 55 do, 1¢; No. 56 do, 1¢; No. 57 do, 1¢; No. 58 do, 1¢; No. 59 do, 1¢; No. 60 do, 1¢; No. 61 do, 1¢; No. 62 do, 1¢; No. 63 do, 1¢; No. 64 do, 1¢; No. 65 do, 1¢; No. 66 do, 1¢; No. 67 do, 1¢; No. 68 do, 1¢; No. 69 do, 1¢; No. 70 do, 1¢; No. 71 do, 1¢; No. 72 do, 1¢; No. 73 do, 1¢; No. 74 do, 1¢; No. 75 do, 1¢; No. 76 do, 1¢; No. 77 do, 1¢; No. 78 do, 1¢; No. 79 do, 1¢; No. 80 do, 1¢; No. 81 do, 1¢; No. 82 do, 1¢; No. 83 do, 1¢; No. 84 do, 1¢; No. 85 do, 1¢; No. 86 do, 1¢; No. 87 do, 1¢; No. 88 do, 1¢; No. 89 do, 1¢; No. 90 do, 1¢; No. 91 do, 1¢; No. 92 do, 1¢; No. 93 do, 1¢; No. 94 do, 1¢; No. 95 do, 1¢; No. 96 do, 1¢; No. 97 do, 1¢; No. 98 do, 1¢; No. 99 do, 1¢; No. 100 do, 1¢; No. 101 do, 1¢; No. 102 do, 1¢; No. 103 do, 1¢; No. 104 do, 1¢; No. 105 do, 1¢; No. 106 do, 1¢; No. 107 do, 1¢; No. 108 do, 1¢; No. 109 do, 1¢; No. 110 do, 1¢; No. 111 do, 1¢; No. 112 do, 1¢; No. 113 do, 1¢; No. 114 do, 1¢; No. 115 do, 1¢; No. 116 do, 1¢; No. 117 do, 1¢; No. 118 do, 1¢; No. 119 do, 1¢; No. 120 do, 1¢; No. 121 do, 1¢; No. 122 do, 1¢; No. 123 do, 1¢; No. 124 do, 1¢; No. 125 do, 1¢; No. 126 do, 1¢; No. 127 do, 1¢; No. 128 do, 1¢; No. 129 do, 1¢; No. 130 do, 1¢; No. 131 do, 1¢; No. 132 do, 1¢; No. 133 do, 1¢; No. 134 do, 1¢; No. 135 do, 1¢; No. 136 do, 1¢; No. 137 do, 1¢; No. 138 do, 1¢; No. 139 do, 1¢; No. 140 do, 1¢; No. 141 do, 1¢; No. 142 do, 1¢; No. 143 do, 1¢; No. 144 do, 1¢; No. 145 do, 1¢; No. 146 do, 1¢; No. 147 do, 1¢; No. 148 do, 1¢; No. 149 do, 1¢; No. 150 do, 1¢; No. 151 do, 1¢; No. 152 do, 1¢; No. 153 do, 1¢; No. 154 do, 1¢; No. 155 do, 1¢; No. 156 do, 1¢; No. 157 do, 1¢; No. 158 do, 1¢; No. 159 do, 1¢; No. 160 do, 1¢; No. 161 do, 1¢; No. 162 do, 1¢; No. 163 do, 1¢; No. 164 do, 1¢; No. 165 do, 1¢; No. 166 do, 1¢; No. 167 do, 1¢; No. 168 do, 1¢; No. 169 do, 1¢; No. 170 do, 1¢; No. 171 do, 1¢; No. 172 do, 1¢; No. 173 do, 1¢; No. 174 do, 1¢; No. 175 do, 1¢; No. 176 do, 1¢; No. 177 do, 1¢; No. 178 do, 1¢; No. 179 do, 1¢; No. 180 do, 1¢; No. 181 do, 1¢; No. 182 do, 1¢; No. 183 do, 1¢; No. 184 do, 1¢; No. 185 do, 1¢; No. 186 do, 1¢; No. 187 do, 1¢; No. 188 do, 1¢; No. 189 do, 1¢; No. 190 do, 1¢; No. 191 do, 1¢; No. 192 do, 1¢; No. 193 do, 1¢; No. 194 do, 1¢; No. 195 do, 1¢; No. 196 do, 1¢; No. 197 do, 1¢; No. 198 do, 1¢; No. 199 do, 1¢; No. 200 do, 1¢; No. 201 do, 1¢; No. 202 do, 1¢; No. 203 do, 1¢; No. 204 do, 1¢; No. 205 do, 1¢; No. 206 do, 1¢; No. 207 do, 1¢; No. 208 do, 1¢; No. 209 do, 1¢; No. 210 do, 1¢; No. 211 do, 1¢; No. 212 do, 1¢; No. 213 do, 1¢; No. 214 do, 1¢; No. 215 do, 1¢; No. 216 do, 1¢; No. 217 do, 1¢; No. 218 do, 1¢; No. 219 do, 1¢; No. 220 do, 1¢; No. 221 do, 1¢; No. 222 do, 1¢; No. 223 do, 1¢; No. 224 do, 1¢; No. 225 do, 1¢; No. 226 do, 1¢; No. 227 do, 1¢; No. 228 do, 1¢; No. 229 do, 1¢; No. 230 do, 1¢; No. 231 do, 1¢; No. 232 do, 1¢; No. 233 do, 1¢; No. 234 do, 1¢; No. 235 do, 1¢; No. 236 do, 1¢; No. 237 do, 1¢; No. 238 do, 1¢; No. 239 do, 1¢; No. 240 do, 1¢; No. 241 do, 1¢; No. 242 do, 1¢; No. 243 do, 1¢; No. 244 do, 1¢; No. 245 do, 1¢; No. 246 do, 1¢; No. 247 do, 1¢; No. 248 do, 1¢; No. 249 do, 1¢; No. 250 do, 1¢; No. 251 do, 1¢; No. 252 do, 1¢; No. 253 do, 1¢; No. 254 do, 1¢; No. 255 do, 1¢; No. 256 do, 1¢; No. 257 do, 1¢; No. 258 do, 1¢; No. 259 do, 1¢; No. 260 do, 1¢; No. 261 do, 1¢; No. 262 do, 1¢; No. 263 do, 1¢; No. 264 do, 1¢; No. 265 do, 1¢; No. 266 do, 1¢; No. 267 do, 1¢; No. 268 do, 1¢; No. 269 do, 1¢; No. 270 do, 1¢; No. 271 do, 1¢; No. 272 do, 1¢; No. 273 do, 1¢; No. 274 do, 1¢; No. 275 do, 1¢; No. 276 do, 1¢; No. 277 do, 1¢; No. 278 do, 1¢; No. 279 do, 1¢; No. 280 do, 1¢; No. 281 do, 1¢; No. 282 do, 1¢; No. 283 do, 1¢; No. 284 do, 1¢; No. 285 do, 1¢; No. 286 do, 1¢; No. 287 do, 1¢; No. 288 do, 1¢; No. 289 do, 1¢; No. 290 do, 1¢; No. 291 do, 1¢; No. 292 do, 1¢; No. 293 do, 1¢; No. 294 do, 1¢; No. 295 do, 1¢; No. 296 do, 1¢; No. 297 do, 1¢; No. 298 do, 1¢; No. 299 do, 1¢; No. 300 do, 1¢; No. 301 do, 1¢; No. 302 do, 1¢; No. 303 do, 1¢; No. 304 do, 1¢; No. 305 do, 1¢; No. 306 do, 1¢; No. 307 do, 1¢; No. 308 do, 1¢; No. 309 do, 1¢; No. 310 do, 1¢; No. 311 do, 1¢; No. 312 do, 1¢; No. 313 do, 1¢; No. 314 do, 1¢; No. 315 do, 1¢; No. 316 do, 1¢; No. 317 do, 1¢; No. 318 do, 1¢; No. 319 do, 1¢; No. 320 do, 1¢; No. 321 do, 1¢; No. 322 do, 1¢; No. 323 do, 1¢; No. 324 do, 1¢; No. 325 do, 1¢; No. 326 do, 1¢; No. 327 do, 1¢; No. 328 do, 1¢; No. 329 do, 1¢; No. 330 do, 1¢; No. 331 do, 1¢; No. 332 do, 1¢; No. 333 do, 1¢; No. 334 do, 1¢; No. 335 do, 1¢; No. 336 do, 1¢; No. 337 do, 1¢; No. 338 do, 1¢; No. 339 do, 1¢; No. 340 do, 1¢; No. 341 do, 1¢; No. 342 do, 1¢; No. 343 do, 1¢; No. 344 do, 1¢; No. 345 do, 1¢; No. 346 do, 1¢; No. 347 do, 1¢; No. 348 do, 1¢; No. 349 do, 1¢; No. 350 do, 1¢; No. 351 do, 1¢; No. 352 do, 1¢; No. 353 do, 1¢; No. 354 do, 1¢; No. 355 do, 1¢; No. 356 do, 1¢; No. 357 do, 1¢; No. 358 do, 1¢; No. 359 do, 1¢; No. 360 do, 1¢; No. 361 do, 1¢; No. 362 do, 1¢; No. 363 do, 1¢; No. 364 do, 1¢; No. 365 do, 1¢; No. 366 do, 1¢; No. 367 do, 1¢; No. 368 do, 1¢; No. 369 do, 1¢; No. 370 do, 1¢; No. 371 do, 1¢; No. 372 do, 1¢; No. 373 do, 1¢; No. 374 do, 1¢; No. 375 do, 1¢; No. 376 do, 1¢; No. 377 do, 1¢; No. 378 do, 1¢; No. 379 do, 1¢; No. 380 do, 1¢; No. 381 do, 1¢; No. 382 do, 1¢; No. 383 do, 1¢; No. 384 do, 1¢; No. 385 do, 1¢; No. 386 do, 1¢; No. 387 do, 1¢; No. 388 do, 1¢; No. 389 do, 1¢; No. 390 do, 1¢; No. 391 do, 1¢; No. 392 do, 1¢; No. 393 do, 1¢; No. 394 do, 1¢; No. 395 do, 1¢; No. 396 do, 1¢; No. 397 do, 1¢; No. 398 do, 1¢; No. 399 do, 1¢; No. 400 do, 1¢; No. 401 do, 1¢; No. 402 do, 1¢; No. 403 do, 1¢; No. 404 do, 1¢; No. 405 do, 1¢; No. 406 do, 1¢; No. 407 do, 1¢; No. 408 do, 1¢; No. 409 do, 1¢; No. 410 do, 1¢; No. 411 do, 1¢; No. 412 do, 1¢; No. 413 do, 1¢; No. 414 do, 1¢; No. 415 do, 1¢; No. 416 do, 1¢; No. 417 do, 1¢; No. 418 do, 1¢; No. 419 do, 1¢; No. 420 do, 1¢; No. 421 do, 1¢; No. 422 do, 1¢; No. 423 do, 1¢; No. 424 do, 1¢; No. 425 do, 1¢; No. 426 do, 1¢; No. 427 do, 1¢; No. 428 do, 1¢; No. 429 do, 1¢; No. 430 do, 1¢; No. 431 do, 1¢; No. 432 do, 1¢; No.

HER NAVY NO MATCH FOR THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Relative Naval Forces of the Two Powers—We Can Match Them Ship For Ship and Have Something Left Over. Vessels of a Great Navy.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Twenty years ago, when Spain seized the Virginian and arrogantly refused to make amends, our naval authorities had a very different problem from that which would confront them now in case of war with the dons. Then Spain had a naval force which, although by no means first class, was considerably superior to anything we could have brought against it. Today the situation is different.

War between Spain and the United States would be a naval war. Our army might be used to supplement the forces of the Cuban insurgents, but we would certainly never think of invading Spain, and even the Spaniards would hardly attempt to carry the war into our country. Cuba would be the objective point of all operations, both military and naval. If Spain could not keep up the stream of men and supplies she has been pouring into Cuba, that island would immediately fall into our hands or into those of the insurgents. To keep this stream flowing uninterruptedly Spain must be able to dominate the high seas against any force we could bring against her.

What would be the result of a contest for the command of the seas between these two powers?

With at least as good officers and men as Spain and under no disadvantage as to supplies, it is evident that if we can match them ship for ship we can have a reasonable expectation of being able to overcome them at sea.

It may be well to describe, as shortly as possible, the different classes of ships which make up a navy.

Battleships.

First is the battleship, big, powerful, usually slow moving and carrying powerful guns. She has thick armor and is provided with numerous tubes for launching torpedoes. Battleships are usually of 8,000 to 13,000 tons. Next to the battleship in power is the armored cruiser, of 5,000 to 8,000 tons, of lighter armor and armament and greater speed. Next to the armored cruiser is the so called protected cruiser, not much inferior in size to her armored sister, but without armor. She has a curved steel deck to protect her machinery and ammunition and usually steel shields to guard the guns and gunners. Next are the cruisers, which usually make up the numerical strength of a fleet, varying from 1,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 tons and without protective decks or gun shields. After them come the small gunboats, the torpedo boats and the dispatch boats.

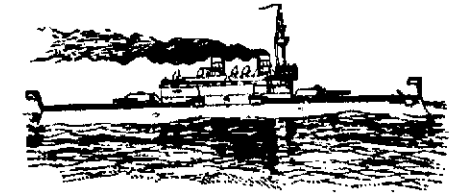
Spain has but one first class battleship, the Pelayo, of 10,000 tons. Her vitals are protected by steel armor of 18 inches, and her guns by 19 inches. She carries four mammoth guns, two of 12½ and two of 11 inches caliber. Besides this powerful main battery she has 12 five inch rapid fire guns, 12 machine guns, and her 17 knots' speed make the ram with which she is equipped a formidable weapon of offense.

To meet this really formidable monster we may take our pick of four new battleships—the Indiana, the Iowa, the Massachusetts and the Oregon. The first named, the Indiana, is in commission, and we will suppose her pitted against the Pelayo. She is 10,000 tons in weight and has 18 inches of armor on her belt and 17 before her guns, a little less in thickness than that of the Pelayo, it will be observed, but more modern and much better, so that we may fairly conclude that in the matter of armor the Indiana is in no wise inferior to her supposed antagonist. In guns she is vastly superior, for she has four 13 inch guns in her turrets that are vastly superior to the four heavy guns of the Pelayo. Besides these she has eight 8 inch guns, which, together with her four 13 inch guns, give her a main battery that is believed to be superior to that of any armored ship of anything like her size in the world. Her main battery is supplemented by 6 four inch rapid fire guns, 20 six pounders, 6 one pounders and 4 machine guns. She also has a ram, six torpedo tubes and can steam 16 knots. Even the uninitiated can readily see that the Indiana should be able to make reasonably short work of Spain's battleship.

Armored Cruisers.

Next in size to the Pelayo, Spain has the armored cruiser Carlos V. She weighs 9,000 tons and is provided with 10 inch armor on her turrets and 2 inches on her sides. She carries two 11 inch and eight 5½ inch guns, besides the usual secondary battery. The Oregon, sister ship to the Indiana, would easily give a good account of a pair of such ships.

Spain would next fall back upon her armored cruisers, of which she has eight, all told. Six of them are really first class modern steel cruisers, of which the Infanta Maria Theresa is a



BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS.

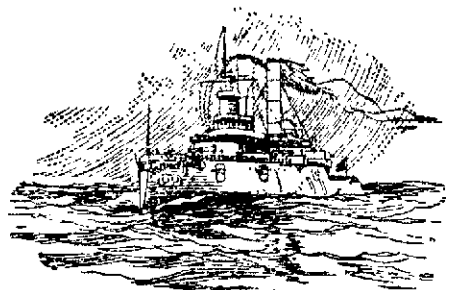
sample. She is of 7,000 tons and is capable of steaming 20 knots. She has 12 inches of steel armor on her sides and 10½ inches before her guns, of which she carries two of 11 inches, ten rapid fire 6½ inches, eight 6 pounders and eight 3 pounders. She has eight torpedo tubes. The other two armored cruisers are the old fashioned broadside ironclads, the Numancia and the Victoria. They have only five inches of armor, and each carries eight 10 inch muzzle loading armstrong rifles and eight of

6 inches. If we add to these the antiquated monitor Puig-cerdá, which is probably unseaworthy, we will have all the armored ships that Spain could bring against us.

To meet this really warlike fleet we must turn to our armored ships. The Massachusetts and the Iowa are like the Indiana in most points, although more modern, and therefore more powerful. Next we could call upon the second class battleships Maine and Texas, more heavily armored, just as fast and with more powerful guns than the Spanish cruisers. Next would come the armored cruiser New York, singly more than a match for any one of the Spaniards. To these we could add the low freeboard monitors, Puritan, of 6,000 tons, and the Monoduck, Terror, Monterey, Miantonomah and the Amphitrite, of about 4,000 tons each. They are not quite so fast as the Spanish cruisers are claimed to be, but they are in every way more powerful.

Unarmored Fleets.

When we come to a comparison of the unarmored fleets of the two powers, the superiority of the United States is even more apparent. Spain has, all



BATTLESHIP IOWA.

told, about 30 unarmored ships of all classes, many of them so old as to be almost unserviceable, and 11 of them are torpedo boats. Probably first in efficiency of Spain's unarmored fleet are the two modern steel cruisers, Lepanto and Alfonso XIII. They were launched in 1901-2 and are said to make 20 knots. Their armaments consist of four 8 inch and six 5 inch guns in the main battery, and they have besides six 3 pounders, six 1 pounders and three machine guns each. Each also has five torpedo tubes. Against them we could send, with every prospect of victory, the protected cruisers Philadelphia and Newark. They are of 4,200 tons each, equal in speed to the Spaniards and carry guns that, although somewhat lighter in caliber than those of their opponents, would be much more effective in action against unarmored ships. They each have 12 six inch guns and 4 six pounders, 4 three pounders, 2 one pounders and 7 machine guns, as well as 6 torpedo tubes.

Next in order would come Spain's two cruisers, the Reina Cristina and the Reina Mercedes, of 3,000 tons each and built in 1887. They can steam 17 knots and are armed with six 5 inch, 13 quick firing and five machine guns. Each of them has five torpedo tubes. The Cincinnati and the Raleigh, of 3,200 tons each, with their vastly more powerful batteries of one 6 inch, ten 5 inch rapid fire, 14 smaller rapid fire and two machine guns, would be easily able to take good care of these two Spaniards.

Spain has also eight small iron vessels of about 1,100 tons each, which we would call gunboats. They were built about 1888, and the Conde de Venadito may be taken as a fair sample of them. She carries four 5 inch and two 6 pounders, which, with five machine guns and two torpedo tubes, make up her offensive force. The others of this class are the Cristobal Colon, Don Antonio Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria, Infanta Isabel, Isabel II, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon. To meet them, and easily overmatch them, we have the Detroit, Montgomery and Marblehead, of 2,100 tons each. To these we could add the three steel gunboats Bennington, Concord and Yorktown, of 1,700 tons each. These six vessels are easily a match for a dozen such craft as the Conde de Venadito, but in order to make the numbers equal we will add to our side the two smaller gunboats Castine and Machias, of 1,200 tons each and carrying eight 4 inch rapid fire, four 6 pounder and two 1 pounder guns.

Small Vessels.

Against the remainder of the Spanish navy, which consists of the three wooden cruisers Aragon, Castilla and Navarra, built in 1880, and armed with six 6 inch guns; the four small iron gunboats El Cano, General Lezo, Concha and Magallanes, of about 500 tons each; the steel transport Alfonso XII, similar in size and armament to the Alfonso XIII, 11 torpedo boats and two dispatch boats, we could send a fleet in many respects almost equal to the whole Spanish navy. This would consist of the two so called "pirates," the Columbia and Minneapolis, of 7,500 tons each; the Baltimore, sister ship to the Chicago, although of somewhat different armament; the San Francisco, Charleston, Atlanta and Boston, all highly efficient protected cruisers; the Lancaster, an old fashioned wooden frigate modernized; the Marion and the Mohican, wooden cruisers, of 1,900 tons; the Adams, Alliance, Essex and Enterprise, the Thetis and the steel dispatch boat Dolphin. If these were not enough, although they surely would be, we could add the baker's dozen of single turret monitors, most of which are yet capable of good service, and still have left the 900 ton modern gunboats Petrel and Bancroft and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the torpedo boats Alarm, Ericsson, Cushing and Stiletto. It is in this arm, and this only, that we are in any way inferior to Spain. She has a number of first class high speed torpedo boats, one of which has made a speed of about 24 knots and nearly all of which, with daring commanders, would be capable of greatly annoying our fleet.

The result of the foregoing examination of the relative naval forces of the two powers is enough to satisfy the most exacting that we have absolutely nothing to fear from a naval war with Spain. No doubt we would meet with stubborn resistance and probably with some disaster, but the ultimate result could be nothing else but a complete victory.

WILLIAM G. DAVID.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A Wrangle Over Young People's Society Report.

STRICT SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Bicycle Riding on Sunday, the Sunday Newspaper and Other Similar Matters Received Hard Raps—Chairmen of Some of the Standing Committees Appointed.

SARATOGA, May 23.—The Presbyterian general assembly broke up in confusion in the midst of the vote on resolutions of the special committee on the relations of young people's societies to the church. Resolutions had been adopted directing that a "statement of relations" be sent to the separate societies to be read by them, and reaffirming the action of the assembly of 1893. The former recommendation was reached only after a long discussion, and under the operation of the previous question. Just at the hour of adjournment a motion was made to strike out the other recommendations of the committee and to discharge it. Action on this motion was only prevented by the abrupt announcement of the vice moderator, Dr. Benjamin L. Agnew of Philadelphia, that the hour of the session had expired and that the assembly stood adjourned. One recommendation of the committee was entirely eliminated after an animated discussion and after a division. It related to the formation of Presbyterian unions of young people's societies in all of the presbyteries. The action in this direction was due to the belief that the plan as proposed would seriously interfere with present inter-denominational associations and co-operation.

Some standing committees were announced by the moderator, the chairmen of which are as follows: Bills and overtures, ex-Moderator Dr. Robert R. Booth of New York; judicial business, Dr. Francis C. Monfort of Cincinnati, who was appointed in place of Dr. David R. Breed, who was interested in a case that was to come before this committee; church polity, Dr. R. Davies of New York; home missions, Dr. William P. Kane of Bloomington; foreign missions, Dr. Benjamin C. Henry of Canton, China; education, Dr. Everett B. Thomson of Crawfordsville, Ind.; church erection, Dr. William F. Jenkin of Montclair, N. J.; theological seminaries, Dr. David R. Breed of Pittsburgh; ministerial relief, Dr. George B. Stewart of Harrisburg; aid for colleges, Dr. Thomas F. Clelland of Duluth, and benevolence, Rev. Henry G. Smith, the newly elected professor of theology at Lane seminary, Cincinnati.

The report of the committee on the denominational missionary periodical was made by Dr. McIntosh of Philadelphia. It showed successful operation during the year in spite of a slight decrease in circulation. An outline of a Christian training course for young people's societies was proposed on behalf of the periodical, and after some discussion was adopted.

Dr. John Fox of Brooklyn reported on the temporalities of the church, recommending a change in the constitution of the church in regard to the office of deacon, and suggesting that the property of the churches be committed to the board of deacons when possible. No action was taken.

Special reports on new editions of the constitution of the church, and of the digest of deliverances of the assembly were made by the stated clerk, Dr. Roberts.

The report on Sabbath observance was presented by Elder William R. Worrell of New York. The report denounced all work on Sunday; various theories of individual liberty, excursions, ball games, bicycle riding, lax views of the Sabbath, social entertainment, and the Sunday newspaper. Christian people were scored for their lax observance of Sunday. The resolutions which were adopted reaffirmed former deliverances as to the perpetual binding obligation of the Sabbath. They also commended the efforts made in Sunday schools and young people's societies for the better observance of the Sabbath; appointed the last Sunday in October as a day for the special consideration of the subject, and commended the work of the American Sabbath union and its auxiliaries.

COMPLAINT AGAINST TWO BISHOPS.

A Preacher Asks Redress From the M. E. General Conference.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—Rev. A. C. Bowditch of Springfield, L. I., has preferred formal complaint against Bishops Fowler and Fitzgerald before the committee on episcopacy of the M. E. conference. He claims that in 1894 Bishop Fowler, while presiding over the New York conference, transferred him, without his knowledge or consent, from New York to the New England conference. He says he went to the New England conference, then in session, and that Bishop Fitzgerald declined to receive him on the ground that he already had more ministers than he could use. Mr. Bowditch went back to New York, but the conference was ended, and he was left without occupation. He asks for \$25 for house rent and furniture. Bishop Fowler says Mr. Bowditch wanted to go to Boston, and that he supposed he had a call from a church there. The case was referred to a sub-committee.

There was a hot debate in the committee on itinerancy on the proposition that the bishops be directed not to appoint at annual conference officers addicted to the use of tobacco. The vote stood 24 ayes and 22 nays. The fight in the general conference on this matter will be even more lively.

The committee on temporal economy recommended that hospital work be

given attention by the church generally and regularly.

Portland, Or., was selected for an episcopal residence in the northwest.

Dr. J. S. Hurlburt was elected secretary of the Sunday School and Tract society. Dr. Charles H. Payne was re-elected secretary of the board of education.

A committee report was adopted in favor of the bishops selecting their residences in the order of their election, but a bishop who desired to continue in any specified place was to have the right to so remain.

Dr. W. V. Kelly was re-elected editor of The Methodist Review and Dr. J. M. Buckley again made editor of The New York Christian Advocate.

Ex-Governor Mansur of Vermont presented the report of the committee on arbitration. It was in the form of a memorial to the president of the United States. It set forth the advantages of peace over war, and says it will be a happy day for the world when all international disputes find peaceful solutions. The committee make no suggestions, but left that to superior intelligence and wisdom in the matters of state policy. This was unanimously adopted, and copies will be sent to the heads of 32 governments of the world.

For editor of The Western Christian Advocate, at Cincinnati, Dr. D. H. Moore, the former editor, was re-elected. Rev. Arthur Edwards, editor of The Northwestern Advocate, at Chicago, was re-elected. J. B. Young, editor of The Central Advocate of St. Louis, was also re-elected. For the position of editor of the Pittsburgh Advocate, Dr. C. W. Smith of Pittsburgh, the editor, was re-elected. For editor of The Northern Advocate of Syracuse, Dr. J. E. C. Sawyer, the former editor, was the only nominee and was declared elected. Dr. Matthews was re-elected editor of the California Advocate.

The committee on episcopacy recommended another bishop to assist Bishop Thoburn in India. A missionary bishop was also recommended for South America. The committee decided to report the non-effectiveness of Bishop Taylor of Africa, who is 76 years old, and recommended that a missionary bishop be elected to take his place.

ADJOURNMENT IN SIGHT.

Many M. P. Conference Delegates on the Way Home.

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—Final adjournment of the Methodist Protestant conference is in sight and many delegates left for home yesterday to avoid traveling on Sunday. Considerable discussion took place over an item in the report of the committee on home missions providing that the board not assume new obligations until its present ones were liquidated. It was suggested that the board be reduced, or that it be consolidated with the foreign missionary board. Discussion was postponed for the time being.

The committee on education reported on the Adrian (Mich.) college and the Maryland seminary and recommended the following trustees for the first named institution: F. F. Briery, Pennsylvania; Alexander Patton, New Jersey; Rev. J. F. Cowan, Pittsburgh; Rev. B. S. Stanton, Indiana; W. N. Pierpont, West Virginia; Roscoe Swift, Michigan; T. E. Graham, Ohio; J. P. Henkle, Ohio; G. G. Shepard, Pennsylvania; W. D. Bridgely, New York; Rev. J. N. Geddis, Iowa, and J. S. Thropp, Ohio.

The Kansas City university project was commended, and the following trustees to manage it nominated: Rev. P. T. Tagg, Maryland; C. Z. Bradley, Nebraska; G. E. Curtis, Nebraska; T. J. Prosser, Missouri; H. G. Fink, Pennsylvania; Dr. J. W. May, Kansas; J. V. Andrews, Kansas; Thomas Sankre, Pennsylvania; Rev. J. A. Thropp, Ohio; J. V. Post, West Virginia, and T. J. Shepard, Kansas. During an intermission Dr. Thomas, dean of the Adrian college, read a paper on the work of that institution.

A MARTYR TO CUBA'S CAUSE.

Spaniards Horribly Maltreated and Shot a Rebel Officer.

KEY WEST, May 23.—Advices from Cuba state that on May 6 a fight occurred at Cruces, province of Santa Clara, between the Spanish and insurgent troops. The Spaniards lost 10 killed and 12 wounded and then sheltered themselves in small forts. The Cubans lost was 10 dead and wounded.

The Spaniards captured Commander Mamerto Romero, who, with seven men, endeavored to capture an entrenched, but did not succeed. The Spaniards, the advices state, wanted to burn Romero alive, thrusting him with their bayonet points and committing various other outrages upon him. On May 14, at 5 o'clock, notwithstanding that Romero was badly wounded, he was shot. As he knelt he shouted "Viva Cuba Libre" and fell dead.

Expelled Three Brokers.

DENVER, May 23.—The board of directors of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange have expelled three brokers, Lorenzo Romans, H. L. Prentice and W. W. Hoag, who are accused of having conspired to defraud the members of the exchange.

Phoebe Cousins Needs Help.

LOS ANGELES, May 23.—Miss Phoebe Cousins, the noted lecturer and woman suffragist, who came to this city a few months ago on account of a severe attack of rheumatism, has rapidly grown worse and is now very ill. She needs money.

Howard Gould's Yacht Won.

LONDON, May 23.—The race for 20-rate yachts has been sailed by Howard Gould's Niagara and Charles D. Rose's Penitent, which was specially built to race against Niagara. Mr. Gould's boat won by 59 seconds.

Turks Surrounded by Rebels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23.—The news from Crte is of the gravest character. The Turkish troops in the district of Spakia are surrounded by insurgents, who are being aided by the inhabitants.

Killed His Cousin and Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—Alva E. Shepard, a jeweler, has murdered his cousin, Mrs. L. E. Aweny and then cut his own throat.

A Wife Murderer Hung.

LITTLE ROCK, May 23.—Jordan Phillips, colored, has been hanged at De Witt, Ark., for the murder of his wife.

McKINLEY MUM AS QUAY.

Regarding That Private Conference at Canton.

CORDIAL GREETING AND FAREWELL.

The Two Distinguished Gentlemen Evidently On The Very Best of Terms. The Ex-Governor Now In Cleveland and the Senator In Pittsburgh Today.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—Ex-Governor McKinley is in the city to spend Sunday with Mrs. McKinley, who is visiting here.

When interrogated regarding Senator Quay's visit to him at Canton, all he would say was:

"I had a very pleasant visit from Senator Quay. The purpose of his visit or the conclusion reached I will not discuss. The last time I saw Mr. Quay was about a year ago, at Savannah. He was returning from a fishing trip to Florida, and we came north together."

The Leader, which better represents McKinley perhaps than any other newspaper in the United States, publishes today in substance the following upon the visit of Quay to McKinley:

"Quay came to Canton, not as the bearer of messages from any man or group of men, but as the leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. He did not come, as he facetiously remarked in Washington, to question McKinley about his attitude on the money question. He was a Republican leader visiting the man who will certainly be the nominee of the Republican party for president. The giving of offices was not considered, nor was the campaign for the nomination discussed, because every Republican knows that campaign to be practically ended. One thing they did discuss was the campaign which McKinley will enter against the Democratic candidate for president. The conference was most pleasant and cordial on both sides. The visit of Quay was such as will undoubtedly be made by many other Republican leaders both before and after the St. Louis convention."

A Pittsburgh special says: Senator Quay arrived in the city today, having spent the night at his home in Beaver, after his visit to Major McKinley in Canton. He will be here over Monday and return to Washington Tuesday. Senator Quay absolutely refuses to divulge the result of his conference with Major McKinley.

A Canton special says: Senator Quay was accompanied here by Attorney J. Hay Brown of Lancaster. Major McKinley was at the depot with a carriage to meet them. They greeted each other most cordially and the party was then driven to the McKinley home.

There Senator Quay and Major McKinley were in private conference for about two hours, nobody being with them. After the conference a number of callers were presented to Senator Quay. Luncheon was then served, the party being one of four—Senator Quay, Governor McKinley, Mr. Brown and George B. Freese, editor of the Canton Repository. The conversation was entirely social in its character, no reference to politics being made. Major McKinley then accompanied his guest back to the depot, where Senator Quay took the train eastward.

Their parting at the station would indicate most cordial and hearty relations and clearly manifested to onlookers that the visit had been of a most agreeable and satisfactory nature.

An explanation readily accepted here is that Quay would like to be national chairman again this year, and that this was the main object of the visit. Neither here nor at the campaign headquarters at Cleveland is any intimation given out as to how such an arrangement would suit the major and Mr. Hanna. But with a large number of Canton people, who earnestly want Major McKinley elected, such an arrangement would be acceptable.

THE MISSISSIPPI RISING.

Thousand of Acres Flooded In Illinois and Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The river is rising steadily because of the heavy rain-storms which have filled its tributaries in this and adjoining states. No damage in this vicinity has been done yet, except the overflow of low lands skirting the river. At Alton, Ill., the flood prospect is becoming alarming.

There the river is fairly out of its banks and thousands of lowlands are being flooded with their growing crops. Tenants are moving to higher ground. There is a rapid rise in the Mississippi river at Cairo, Ill., the gauge showing a rise of nearly 3 feet in 24 hours.

The B. & O. Sued For \$8,000.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 23.—Four suits for \$1,999.99 each have been brought in the circuit court here against Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The plaintiffs are Mrs. Lucy Haman and J. A. Gordon. The petition alleges that Mrs. Haman was traveling from this city on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and procured a ticket for herself, but none for two children in her care, aged 6 and 8. It also alleges that fare was demanded for the children, and when she said she had no money Conductor Estep took the children and pushed them off a moving train. She alleges that she had to jump off or be carried on. She alleges that the children were terribly injured. She also alleges rough treatment to herself.

Baptist Missionary Officers.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 23.—The election of officers of the American Baptist Missionary union resulted in the selection of Rev. Henry F. Colby, D. D., of Ohio as president, and Chester W. Kingsley of Massachusetts and Rev. D. D. MacLaurin of Michigan, vice presidents, with Rev. Henry S. Lurage, D. D., of Maine as recording secretary.

Successful Expedition to Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—A private dispatch received in this city states that the steamship Laurada, which left New York on May 19, has landed on Cuban soil all the men and ammunition she carried, and that the expedition was entirely successful. The sender of the dispatch was a member of the party aboard the ship.

The Present Waiting Condition Is Not In Reality Stagnation.

NEW YORK, May 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The waiting condition, which seems to some people nothing better than stagnation, still continues. But there is a difference. Thousands of orders and contracts are merely deferred because they can be more safely given a little later.

There is nothing exciting in the speculative market for exportable products, and the stories about damage to wheat have been numerous; but the general belief regarding the future supply is fairly reflected in the decline of 1.62 cents per bushel. The home market fails entirely to respond to short crop stories, for it is known that western reports indicate a crop exceeding last year's.

If the output of pigiron were always a reliable barometer of business conditions, as some suppose, the returns of furnaces in blast May 1 according to the Iron Age, 188,319 tons against 167,451 April 1 would be convincing. But the increase of stocks unsold since Jan. 1 has been 243,915 tons, and thus deducted from the output of furnaces, leaves 2,976,348 tons for four months, which is certainly in excess of the actual consumption, because the stocks of the great steel companies are not included in the statement. Since the steel billet pool was formed these stocks have doubtless increased largely. There is scarcely any improvement in the demand for finished products, though the Bar association has become strong enough to enable makers of steel bars to get a slightly higher price.

The demand for nails is so light that a reduction of price is expected; the demand for structural work is less urgent, but yet orders are encouraging in number, although new contracts are being received at Pittsburgh, and the ablest observers of the iron market notice that there is glaring incongruity between pig at \$12.50, billets at \$20.25 and steel bars at \$28.

Sales of wool have been 2,648,200 pounds for the week at the three chief markets, and for three weeks ending May 21, 9,187,400 pounds, of which 4,882,000 pounds were domestic, against 15,948,350 pounds in the same weeks of 1892, of which 8,601,700 were domestic.

Failures for the week have been 227 in the United States, against 207 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 33 last year.

THE NEW EXCISE LAW.

Largest Gross Receipts Returned So Far Since March \$218,337.

COLUMBUS, May 23.—The largest gross receipts yet returned under the new excise law are those of the Central Ohio Natural Gas and Fuel company of Columbus, the statement of which has been filed in the office of the auditor of state. This company reports its gross receipts for the year at \$218,337.75.

Other statements filed as follows: Central Gas company, Woodsfield, \$3,000; Citizens' Electric Light and Power company, Upper Sandusky, \$6,535.90; Springfield District Telegraph company, \$4,336.04; Fountain City Oil and Gas company, Bryan gross receipts, \$220; Ashland Gas and Electric company, \$13,428.07; Galion Gas Light company, \$6,672.82.

A new question arose in the application of the new excise tax law in connection with the filing of the return of the Cleveland and Chagrin Falls Electric Railway company. The company last year, and therefore had no gross receipts, which the law compels them to report. The tax is for the privilege of doing business this year, but for convenience it is based upon the gross receipts of last year.

The appraising board is not authorized to use any other standard.

THE BUFFALO DISASTER.

Three Killed, Two Missing and a Number Hurt by Falling Walls.

BUFFALO, May 22.—The collapse of the Seneca street side of the Brown building, formerly occupied by the Western Union supposed to have been caused by the removal of too many supporting columns, before the new ones were placed in position, while the building was being repaired. The heavy wall crashed into George Schnert's barbershop.

The dead are: George Metz, cashier in Schnert's barbershop; unidentified workman.

William P. Straub, contractor, and Thomas James, carpenter, are missing and are believed to be buried in the ruins.

There are thought to be four bodies altogether in the ruins. The injured are: George Schnert, proprietor of the wrecked barbershop, hands cut and body bruised; John C. Langdon, barber, scalp wounds; Jacob Richmond, barber, internal injuries, may die; S. L. Hawk, fractured skull, will likely die; James Adams, back and legs bruised; Michael O'Brien, sprained back; Robert Cassler, plumber, badly internally injured; Jacob Rickman, bruised and internally injured, may die; Frank Rickman, badly bruised, serious; William Kuppinger, internally injured, case serious; Michael Schultz, workman, internally injured; Joseph Bonley, plasterer, injured internally, serious.

OSAGE RESERVATION SWEEP.

A Cyclone Does Great Damage In Oklahoma Territory.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 22.—A terrific cyclone has passed through the Osage reservation devastating farms and ranches, and it is rumored, killing a number of people.

The storm was general over the territory and was the worst on record. Small cyclones are reported from Norman, Edmund, White Eagle and Perkins with much destruction of property. Hundreds of cattle were killed.

Vigorous Action by American Consul.

HAVRE, May 22.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the action of the American consul in preventing the shipment of a cargo of cattle destined for the United States.

A Daily Paper For Hicyclists.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The first daily cycling paper ever published in English language appeared this morning. It is The Daily American Wheelman, published in New York. This paper has been one of the leading weekly papers devoted to wheeling interests for the last three years.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Carl Winold is reported to be in a very serious condition.

Miss Mamie Whitman is expected home from Mt. Clemens Monday.

While repairs are being made in the Sailer block Dr. Carr will occupy the room in there of his office.

The Rev. F. M. Shultz, of Germania, was in the city Thursday night, the guest of his brother, the Rev. Wm. H. Shultz.

The Sixth battalion of the Knights of St. John, of which Edward Ertle is captain, will participate in the Memorial day celebration in Akron.

Mr. Arthur Kaley, a well known Massillon boy, left Cleveland Thursday for New York, where he sailed this Saturday morning on the La Normandie, for Paris, France.

William Maher, a bricklayer formerly of Massillon, while at work in Pittsburgh one day last week was thrown to the ground by the breaking of a scaffold and had two ribs broken.

At the Episcopal diocesan convention, held in Sandusky, Judge Ricks, of this city, was elected trustee of Kenyon college, and the Rev. E. L. Kemp a member of the ecclesiastical court.

The Rev. James Kuhn and Edward Ertle, of the local commandery of the Knights of St. John, have been selected as delegates to attend the national convention at Dayton on June 24.

Otto E. Oberlin opened his new grocery store at Stanwood Friday evening. A brass band was in attendance, and the occasion was one long to be remembered by the residents of that vicinity.

Mr. Louis Hose and Miss Elita Ingold were married on Wednesday evening at St. Paul's parsonage, the Rev. L. H. Barry officiating. The young people will make their home in Massillon.

The Rev. S. A. Corl, a member of Miller Post, of Navarre, was elected department chaplain of the G. A. R. at the state encampment in Columbus last week. He received 316 of the 350 votes cast.

The annual meeting of the Masonic Association of this city was held on Wednesday evening, and the following board of directors was chosen: David Arwater, president; I. M. Taggart, vice president; S. A. Conrad, treasurer; Jas. Peacock, secretary; C. O. Heggen, Z. T. Baltzy and E. E. Fox.

The following named officers have been elected by the Stark County Liquor League: President, John Weiss; vice president, Christian Schott, of Massillon; treasurer, John Brobst; corresponding secretary, William Lehnis; financial secretary, Henry Schaefele; sergeant-at-arms, Abe Bailey.

George B. Eggert, of this city, and Miss Hollie M. Sebring, of Columbus, were married at high noon Thursday, at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Eggert is a successful young attorney of this city, while the bride is one of Columbus's most popular young ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Eggert will reside in West High street in Massillon.

Edward Hank and Miss Anna Englehardt, both of this city, were married at 8 o'clock Thursday morning by the Rev. James Kuhn, at St. Mary's Catholic church. The bride and groom were Miss Lizzie Englehardt and Louis Englehardt. A reception will be given tonight at the home of the bride's parents in Raspberry street.

The following time table will go into effect Sunday on the C. L. & W. railway: North bound—No. 2, 6:30 a. m., daily except Sunday; No. 1, 8:25 a. m., daily; No. 6, 3:15 p. m., daily; No. 8, 5:15 p. m. stops here. South bound—No. 7, 6:30 a. m., daily except Sunday; No. 1, 9:45 a. m., daily; No. 3, 3:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; No. 5, 7:04 p. m., daily.

Joshua Thomas and Miss Charlotte Davis were married at the M. E. church parsonage by the Rev. Dr. George B. Smith, Wednesday evening. They were attended by Edward Davis, brother of the bride, and Miss Emma James. Mr. Thomas is well known in Massillon and vicinity, while the bride is the handsome and popular daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will reside in Dalton.

Bernard Bigsby, of Detroit, who was once a pupil at Rugby, lectured before the pupils of the Massillon high school on Wednesday afternoon. He gave many interesting facts about the school, made famous by Thomas Hughes in his book, "Tom Brown's School Days." He also lectured at the teachers' meeting in the East street school choosing for his subject, "The Schools of England," and Rugby's great head master, Thomas Arnold.

Invitations were received in Massillon and Canton Thursday, from Mr. and Mrs. John Oster Berryman, to be present at the marriage of their daughter, Mary Barton, to Mr. David Barnes Day, on Thursday, June 4th, at nine o'clock, in the Methodist church, Lexington, Ky. A reception will follow at the family residence, 84 Market street. Miss Berryman has frequently visited in Massillon, and Mr. Day's, of course, known as well here as at his home in Canton.

A change of time will occur on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway Sunday, May 24th. Time of trains will change but little. New Sunday service will be added as follows: Train No. 4 leaving Bellaire at 6 o'clock a. m., will run through to Cleveland daily. Train No. 5 (Urichville accommodation) leaving Cleveland at 4:35 p. m., on Sundays will run through to Bellaire. Trains will also be placed in Sunday service on the Lorain division.

The fourth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, an organization of young men in the Episcopal church, will meet in Gambier, Saturday and Sunday, May 30-31. Many of the most prominent men both of the clergy and laity in the church will participate in the proceedings. Among the prominent speakers announced, are the Rt. Rev. W. A. Leonard, D. D., bishop of Ohio, and the Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, D. D., bishop of southern Ohio; President-elect Wm. F. Pierce, of Kenyon college; the Rev. Y. P. Morgan, of Dayton; the Rev. A. T. Atwood, of Columbus, and Messrs. N. B. Thompson, of Cincinnati; Chas. G. Reade, of Dayton;

Thos. H. Walbridge, of Toledo; W. G. Benham, of Columbus, and W. L. Torrence, of Cleveland.

The inventive talent of Louis Shauf has budded and burst forth with the "all day sucker," with which the youth of Massillon and the rest of the world is now regaling itself. Any small boy seen with a skewer protruding from his mouth is pretty sure to have an "all day sucker" within. As its name implies, this is a confection that is sure for twenty-four hours, and it costs one cent. THE INDEPENDENT newsboys, who appear to know a good thing when they see it, first learned of these remarkable sweetmeats, and brought them into popularity. Although on the market for only ten days, Mr. Shauf has already sold 15,000, and is overrun with orders. This is not an advertisement, by the way, but an historical paragraph. It is a case of genius being appreciated.

Owen Moore left town one day. Owen Moore than he could pay. Owen Moore came back one day. Owen Moore!

In advertising, always be as honest as you can. Be sure it's merchandise you sell. And not your fellow-man. —Chicago Post.

TO IMPEACH CLEVELAND

Representative Howard of Alabama Proposes It.

HE OFFERS A RESOLUTION.

The President Charged With Selling Bonds Illegally, Using the Proceeds Illegally, Corruption in Politics and Refusal to Enforce the Anti-Trust Law.

[By Associated Press to The Independent] WASHINGTON, May 23.—Representative Howard, Populist of Alabama, offered a resolution in the House today for the impeachment of President Cleveland on the ground of the illegal sale of bonds, illegal use of proceeds of the sales bonds, corruption in politics and refusal to enforce the anti-trust law.

When Mr. Howard asked to be heard, the House, by a practically unanimous vote, refused to consider the resolution at this time.

SOME NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Wm. Freethin Sanders, second secretary of the legation of the United States at Tokio, Japan. He withdrew the nomination of F. J. Glenn to be postmaster at Carlisle, Ky., and nominated Thebe Mann.

THE PRESIDENT DECLINES.

The President has sent a message to the Senate saying he cannot communicate the information asked for by the Morgan resolution in relation to Cuba.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

WEST BROOKFIELD, May 23.—The people of West Brookfield turned out in great numbers yesterday afternoon to remind Mr. and Mrs. John Shafer of their marriage a half century ago. Mr. Shafer was in the employ of Russell & Co. for about twenty-eight years. But on account of age and ill health he has not been able to work at his accustomed vocation for nearly two years. Mother Shafer is suffering from a broken hip, which is the result of a fall about three weeks ago. The family consists of H. A. Shafer and Mrs. Geo. Copp, of Massillon; Mrs. L. E. McConnell, of this place, and Mr. D. A. Shafer, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Springfield, O. There are eight grandchildren. The aged couple received many valuable tokens of esteem, amounting to nearly one hundred dollars in value, including a fifty-dollar check from Russell & Co., and a number of their employees, for all of which they wish to thank their friends. Quite a number of Massillon people were present during the afternoon to offer congratulations, among this number being Mr. and Mrs. C. Snavely, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Miller, Mr. J. K. Russell and Mr. C. E. Merwin. Jonathan D. Miller was master of ceremonies, having had the arrangements all in his hands, and the enjoyable time was the result of his untiring efforts to make everybody happy.

BROKE ITS OWN NECK.

WEST BROOKFIELD, May 23.—Roy Miller received as a present, the other day, from his uncle, a young and spirited horse. He was out driving Friday evening when the horse became fractious, and in the driver's efforts to control it the horse was thrown down, striking its head in such a manner as to break its neck, killing it instantly.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

WEST BROOKFIELD, May 23.—The Sunday school convention held at Sixteen, Wednesday and Thursday, was a grand success. The outlook for a fine crop of fruit is very promising. The Rev. Mr. Garland will preach a memorial sermon tomorrow morning, and the Rev. Mr. Gwinner will deliver a memorial address on Decoration Day.

A STRASBURG ORDINANCE.

STRASBURG, May 23.—The council met Friday night, with five of the six members present, and after transacting some purely local business, passed an ordinance, granting the Ohio Telephone and Telegraph Company permission to erect its poles on all streets, lanes and alleys, under the usual terms. Passed unanimously under the suspension of the rules.

SPRANKLE IS BETTER.

WILMOT, May 23.—George Sprankle, who was injured in a bicycle accident Saturday evening, will recover. The attending physicians say that the danger point is now passed and a change for the better is now apparent.

Pittsburg Saengerfest Excursion.

June 6, 7 and 8, are dates upon which excursion tickets to Pittsburg will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines for the North American Saengerfest. Return limit, June 13.

BUILDING AN EMPIRE.

Prodigious Labors of Czar Peter of Russia.

REGENERATION OF BARBARIANS.

Manners and Customs of a People Transformed—Ancient Usages Struck Down and Rebuilt—The Barbarian Spirit Occasionally Cropped Out.

[Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.]

XII.

IMPERIAL ARCHITECT AND REFORMER.

A hundred and seventy-five years ago one might have seen in northeastern Europe a gigantic carpenter plying his task. He was a builder by instinct as well as by practice. His manner of structure was as rough as the age and the country, but it had strength of material and correctness of plan. The builder was not a carpenter, but a draftsman who made drawings for others to examine and follow, but a veritable workman, who with a barbaric sketch of the thing to be done in his prodigious mind took an ax that might be likened to that of Siegfried or the Lion Heart, and went to the forest. There he cut the timber for himself, hewed it after his own patterns and went on with the building in the manner of a true frontiersman. Such indeed he was—the frontiersman of Slavic civilization.

Peter earned his title of Great as an architect of empire rather than as a conqueror. His war with the Swedes may be disregarded, but his internal conquests were a necessary part of that order to establish which in Russia seemed to be his mission and his inspiration. A large portion of his preternatural energy was consumed in the battle with his own subjects and with those who were becoming his subjects as the result of war. There were times when insurrection with its nine heads was a veritable hydra, every particular head spitting war and death. But it was dangerous to spit war and death at Peter the Great. He always accepted the first and defied the other. In the course of time the hydra, seven times slain, lay still, though still writhing in it hinder parts, and the czar found time to build new institutions and to lay the foundations of that vast imperial structure which has become the wonder and the menace of the rest of Europe.

The actual reforms accomplished by Peter would require a volume for their record. The life of the czar lay half and half over the dividing ridge of two centuries. He inherited the expiring energies of the one and gave fashion to the springing powers of the other. He was by much the greatest creator of the epoch. His task was the regeneration of a vast barbarian society whose vices were in himself by hereditary descent, but over which he rose like a lighthouse and monitor in the darkness. His reforms reached in every direction. Many were political in character. Others were social. Some had respect to the domestic estate, some to manufactures, some to commerce and some to education. The great motive in it all was the determination on the czar's part to create a civilized Russia out of the barbarous and half barbarous races over which he reigned.

The political reform was radical, though not complete. The autocratic principle was retained as before. A council of state, consisting of eight members, was appointed to assist the czar and to exercise authority in his absence. The direct execution of the laws was assigned to a procurator general. Ten departments of government called colleges were instituted—foreign affairs, war, admiralty, treasury, revenue, justice, property of the nobles, manufactures, mines and commerce. These functions of the imperial state were to be administered in accordance with a new code of laws derived from Sweden and Germany. The old Muscovite methods were abandoned. So great was the change that the czar was obliged to import many foreign officers and put them into his colleges of administration. The old division of the empire into tenal governments was broken up into 39 provinces, to each of which governors and vice governors were appointed. The provincial administration was similar to the imperial. Cities were ruled by burgo-masters and a council of eight. In St. Petersburg a superior municipal council was constituted, having control of all subordinate councils and also an oversight of commerce and manufactures. The towns might have their own military organizations.

Against the political vices of the country the czar set himself like an avenger. Old Russia was thoroughly corrupt. Office was speculation, and administration was crime. Woe be henceforth to whoever was found out in corrupt practices and robberies by the czar! He was obliged, so he reckoned from existing conditions, to establish a secret police throughout the empire, having its head center and ramifications into all parts. This institution grew into an inquisition before which offenders were haled in secret and punished with tortures and death.

The social reform was perhaps most difficult of all. It involved a transformation of the manners and customs of the people. Before this epoch Russian society was essentially Asiatic. The women were secluded. There was a term, like the Persian hareem, which was said to be locked with 27 bolts. Women must wear veils over their faces, and the litters in which they traveled must have closed curtains. Marriage was contracted by the parents, and the betrothed might not see each other until the bridal night. Midwives had the privilege of putting misshapen infants to death. The costume was Asiatic also.

To attack this system and destroy it required a giant's strength and the audacity of Achilles, but Peter was equal to the occasion. He abolished the term. He literally tore away the veils from

women's faces and the curtains from their litters. Six weeks before marriage the betrothed pair might become acquainted, and they might break off the engagement if they would. No more infants should be put to death. Wives and daughters might go forth freely, and ladies might have salons like those of Europe. There should be public meetings to which the people could go uninvited, dressed in European garb. There should be refreshments at social parties, and Polish and German dances, and French and Swedish prisoners should act as masters of ceremony and models of good manners.

In order to amuse the people of our new capital, not yet 20 years old from its foundation, we will institute a feast of fools. Our old teacher, Zotof, shall be the prince pope of the fools. He shall be dressed in crimson and ermine. At his feet a Bacchus shall ride on a wine cask carrying a runner and a goblet. Our cardinals shall march and drink and be intoxicated, along with noblemen and princes and governors and ourselves. The procession shall be closed with a sledge drawn by four big hogs driven by a gentleman of high rank! Our court jester shall be Neptune. There shall be sledges rigged like boats, and our admiral shall command them. At the harbor a ship shall be launched, and those taking part shall not go ashore undrunk. Our admiral and Prince Mensikof—whom we beat with a stick—and we, the autocrat, shall drink and revel and swear together, but none shall prostrate himself before us. We are the father of our people, and their servant also, even in rout and dissipation!

All this was real to a degree. It was enacted to the letter. No honest man than Peter saw the dawn of the eighteenth century. He reformed the military and the church in the same startling manner. Nothing could surpass the audacity with which he struck down and rebuilt the ancient usages. He sent his young men into Europe to be educated for command. Forty of the more promising youth were dispatched to Konigsburg, to study finance and political economy. The czar plunged into the offices of his subordinates. He took their ledgers without saying by your leave and ran them through, and woe to him who was in error!

Opening the book of his secretary of the treasury one day, Peter showed him that by his own figures he was robbing the state, and then in another column he showed him that one of the under officers was robbing him! Peter administered the punishment to the secretary by beating him with his stick, and then told him cheerfully to go and do the same to the rascal who had cheated him. Such was the order of the day. Everything was turned upside down, and the wonder of the modern reader is that the czar could for one day escape assassination. Nor would he, but for two reasons: The people knew that he was sincere to his inmost fiber, and, secondly, the matter of killing Peter, if it failed, was the most fatal experiment that any human being might attempt.

Peter reformed the education also. No system of free public schools could be then established, but special institutions were planted at all advantageous places. Nearly all of these were technical in character. The young Russians were taught commerce and agriculture, manufacture, tactics, engineering, mining in particular, and as to scholastic branches, every young man of good birth must be able to speak one language beside his own. In St. Petersburg an Academy of Sciences was founded.

Peter himself made a new alphabet, using the old Muscovite letters in part and the Roman alphabet more freely, and the new was substituted for the old. The czar lived to see four printing presses at work in St. Petersburg, and there were two in Moscow—six in all the Russian empire! But the Imperial Academy was manned with capable scholars, most of whom were brought from western Europe. In gathering his men, Peter selected from several nations. He got him an astronomer and an archaeologist, several linguists, experts in chemistry and in all the current branches of the higher education.

Meanwhile Peter made the headquarters of the empire in the little wooden house which he built for himself at his new capital. Two rooms were sufficient for him. The cottage still stands and is regarded with veneration, as a sort of shrine for those loyal Muscovites who believe that a military autocracy is the true empire of man and that Force is the greatest security of state. In that cottage were elaborated by Peter the plans for his military campaigns and for the civil reconstruction of Russia. He worked with his own hands. He sprang from one thing to another with the bound of a leopard. He conceived that he could do everything. If a workman was injured in the street and the surgeon was not at hand, the czar rushed out and used the knife himself. He considered himself a capable dentist and would snatch out an offending molar from the jar of a field marshal or prince, whether the victim would consent or not. If history, with her splashlike face, could be brought to smile at anything, it might well be at the inspired antics of Peter the Great.

The manner and spirit of Peter were shown by his conduct after the peace of Nystad in 1721. He had then been at war almost constantly for 23 years. With the defeat of the Turks he was able to exact an advantageous treaty. Returning to St. Petersburg, he appeared on a public platform and drank to the health of the Russian people. He decreed that a week should be devoted to masquerade and feasting. He ordered that 12,000 rubles' worth of powder should be exploded in celebration of the peace. He got himself into a fancy dress. He danced on the platform and sang songs. Strange that the shrewd, cold headed, broad minded founder of the Russian empire should in the day of final victory and accomplishment give expression to his joy and set example for his people in the manner of a Sioux chief returning from the warpath!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

PIANOS

Great Slaughter Sale of

Organs, and Musical Goods

For the NEXT SIXTY DAYS we will give to every purchaser of a Piano

FREE, —A Mandolin, Guitar, or Banjo.

Cash or on easy payments. Great reductions on all our goods. Our prices necessarily are always below all others. We are with you to stay to back what we say. Small profits, quick sales and honesty is our motto.

\$8.00 Guitar reduced to.....\$3.95 \$5.00 Accordion reduced to.....\$2.80
\$8.00 Mandolin reduced to..... 3.95 5.00 Violins reduced to..... 1.85
\$10.00 Banjos reduced to..... 5.15 All kinds of strings.....8c to 1.50
Sheet Music 3c to 35c less than price.

MEUSER & Co., Piano Manufacturers,
North Erie Street, next to Armory, Massillon, O.
Pianos tuned and repaired, Furniture repaired and varnished.

OLD HONESTY PURE OIL PAINT

Guaranteed the Best Paint Made.

This Paint will cover one-fourth more space than any other Paint on the market and will wear for eight to ten years.

The Best is the Most Economical.

Write for color cards and prices.

**The Goheen Manufacturing Company,
CANTON, OHIO.**

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News
Now is the time to subscribe.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Taking effect May 10, 1895.

Going East.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Toledo.....Lv	8:00	1:50	7:45	
Oak Harbor.....	8:15	2:05	8:00	
Fremont.....	8:30	2:20	8:15	
Clyde.....	8:45	2:35	8:30	
Bellevue.....	9:00	2:50	8:45	
Monroeville.....	9:15	3:05	9:00	
Norwalk.....	9:30	3:20	9:15	
Wellington.....	11:07	5:03	11:02	
Spencer.....	11:22	5:18	11:17	
Lord.....	11:37	5:33	11:32	
Creston.....	11:52	5:48	11:47	
Orville.....	12:07	6:03	12:02	
Massillon.....	12:22	6:18	12:17	a. m.
Navarre.....	1:42	6:38	12:37	6:25
Valley Jct.....	2:18			7:12
Canal Dover.....	2:30			
Marion.....	2:45			
Sherrardsville.....	2:55			7:35
Bowlington.....	3:10			7:50
Scioto.....	3:25			8:15
St. Clairsville.....	3:40			8:30
Dillonvale.....	4:15			9:12
Warrenton.....	4:35			9:30
Brilliant.....	4:55			9:50
Mingo Jet.....	5:00			10:00
Staubsville.....	5:10			10:10
Martin's Ferry.....	4:58			9:58
Wheeling.....	5:10			1:10

Going West.

	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Wheeling.....Lv	8:00	1:50	7:45	
Martin's Ferry.....	9:12	3:07		
Staubsville.....	8:55	3:5		
Mingo Jet.....	9:05	4:15		
Brilliant.....	9:15	4:35		
Warrenton.....	9:40	4:5		
Dillonvale.....	9:59	4:54		
Jewett.....	10:55	5:50		
Scioto.....	11:07	5:52		
St. Clairsville.....	11:15			
Leesville.....				
Sherrardsville.....	11:31	6:29		
N. Cumberland.....	11:50	6:52		
Valley Jct.....	12:26	7:24	a. m.	a. m.
Navarre.....	1:10	7:40	4:35	9:40
Marion.....	1:25	7:55	4:50	10:00
Orville.....	1:40	8:10	5:05	10:15
Creston.....	1:55	8:25	5:20	10:30
Lord.....	2:10	8:40	5:35	10:45
Spencer.....	2:25	8:55	5:50	11:00
Wellington.....	2:40	9:10	6:05	11:15
Norwalk.....	2:55	9:25	6:20	11:30
Monroeville.....	3:10	9:40	6:35	11:45
Bellevue.....	3:25	9:55	6:50	12:00
St. Clairsville.....	3:40	10:10	7:05	12:15
Fremont.....	3:55	10:25	7:20	12:30
Oak Harbor.....	4:10	10:40	7:35	12:45
Toledo.....Ar	6:20		9:45	2:50

Huron Division.

		a. m.			p. m.
Norwalk.....Lv	5 35	Huron.....Lv	5 30		
Millan.....	8 00	Millan.....	6 00		
Huron.....Ar	8 30	Norwalk.....Ar	6 25		
Dally — Trains Nos. 1 & 2 5 7 8					

*Daily. Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
*Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R. Co.

Time table in effect Nov. 24, 1895.

Central Standard	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport	6 00	12 35	3 40		
Urichville	6 15	12 50	3 55		
New Philadelphia	6 30	1 05	4 10	5 20	5 20
Canal Dover	6 45	1 20	4 25	5 35	5 35
Marion	7 00	1 35	4 40	5 50	5 50
Washington	7 15	1 50	4 55	6 05	6 05
Marion	7 30	2 05	5 10	6 20	6 20
Washington	7 45	2 20	5 25	6 35	6 35
Marion	8 00	2 35	5 40	6 50	6 50
Washington	8 15	2 50	5 55	7 05	7 05
Marion	8 30	3 05	6 10	7 20	7 20
Washington	8 45	3 20	6 25	7 35	7 35
Marion	9 00	3 35	6 40	7 50	7 50
Washington	9 15	3 50	6 55	8 05	8 05
Marion	9 30	4 05	7 10	8 20	8 20
Washington	9 45	4 20	7 25	8 35	8 35
Marion	10 00	4 35	7 40	8 50	8 50
Washington	10 15	4 50	7 55	9 05	9 05
Marion	10 30	5 05	8 10	9 20	9 20
Washington	10 45	5 20	8 25	9 35	9 35
Marion	11 00	5 35	8 40	9 50	9 50
Washington	11 15	5 50	8 55	10 05	10 05
Marion	11 30	6 05	9 10	10 20	10 20
Washington	11 45	6 20	9 25	10 35	10 35
Marion	12 00	6 35	9 40	10 50	10 50
Washington	12 15	6 50	9 55	11 05	11 05
Marion	12 30	7 05	10 10	11 20	11 20
Washington	12 45	7 20	10 25	11 35	11 35
Marion	1 00	7 35	10 40	11 50	11 50
Washington	1 15	7 50	10 55	12 05	12 05
Marion	1 30	8 05	11 10	12 20	12 20
Washington	1 45	8 20	11 25	12 35	12 35
Marion	2 00	8 35	11 40	12 50	12 50
Washington	2 15	8 50	11 55	1 05	1 05
Marion	2 30	9 05	12 10	1 20	1 20
Washington	2 45	9 20	12 25	1 35	1 35
Marion	3 00	9 35	12 40	1 50	1 50
Washington	3 15	9 50	12 55	2 05	2 05
Marion	3 30	10 05	1 10	2 20	2 20
Washington	3 45	10 20	1 25	2 35	2 35
Marion	4 00	10 35	1 40	2 50	2 50
Washington	4 15	10 50	1 55	3 05	3 05
Marion	4 30	11 05	2 10	3 20	3 20
Washington	4 45	11 20	2 25	3 35	3 35
Marion	5 00	11 35	2 40	3 50	3 50
Washington	5 15	11 50	2 55	4 05	4 05
Marion	5 30	12 05	3 10	4 20	4 20
Washington	5 45	12 20	3 25	4 35	4 35
Marion	6 00	12 35	3 40	4 50	4 50
Washington	6 15	12 50	3 55	5 05	5 05
Marion	6 30	1 05	4 10	5 20	5 20
Washington	6 45	1 20	4 25	5 35	5 35
Marion	7 00	1 35	4 40	5 50	5 50
Washington	7 15	1 50	4 55	6 05	6 05
Marion	7 30	2 05	5 10	6 20	6 20
Washington	7 45	2 20	5 25	6 35	6 35
Marion	8 00	2 35	5 40	6 50	6 50
Washington	8 15	2 50	5 55	7 05	7 05
Marion	8 30	3 05	6 10	7 20	7 20
Washington	8 45	3 20	6 25	7 35	7 35
Marion	9 00	3 35	6 40	7 50	7 50
Washington	9 15	3 50	6 55	8 05	8 05
Marion	9 30	4 05	7 10	8 20	8 20
Washington	9 45	4 20	7 25	8 35	8 35
Marion	10 00	4 35	7 40	8 50	8 50
Washington	10 15	4 50	7 55	9 05	9 05
Marion	10 30	5 05	8 10	9 20	9 20
Washington	10 45	5 20	8 25	9 35	9 35
Marion	11 00	5 35	8 40	9 50	9 50
Washington	11 15	5 50	8 55	10 05	10 05
Marion	11 30	6 05	9 10	10 20	10 20
Washington	11 45	6 20	9 25	10 35	10 35
Marion	12 00	6 35	9 40	10 50	10 50
Washington	12 15	6 50	9 55	11 05	11 05
Marion	12 30	7 05	10 10	11 20	11 20
Washington	12 45	7 20	10 25	11 35	11 35
Marion	1 00	7 35	10 40	11 50	11 50
Washington	1 15	7 50	10 55	12 05	12 05
Marion	1 30	8 05	11 10	12 20	12 20
Washington	1 45	8 20	11 25	12 35	12 35
Marion	2 00	8 35	11 40	12 50	12 50
Washington	2 15	8 50	11 55	1 05	1 05
Marion	2 30	9 05	12 10	1 20	1 20
Washington	2 45	9 20	12 25	1 35	1 35
Marion	3 00	9 35	12 40	1 50	1 50
Washington	3 15	9 50	12 55	2 05	2 05
Marion	3 30	10 05	1 10	2 20	2 20
Washington	3 45	10 20	1 25	2 35	2 35
Marion	4 00	10 35	1 40	2 50	2 50
Washington	4 15	10 50	1 55	3 05	3 05
Marion	4 30	11 05	2 10	3 20	3 20
Washington	4 45	11 20	2 25	3 35	3 35
Marion	5 00	11 35	2 40	3 50	3 50
Washington	5 15	11 50	2 55	4 05	4 05
Marion	5 30	12 05	3 10	4 20	4 20
Washington	5 45	12 20	3 25	4 35	4 35
Marion	6 00	12 35	3 40	4 50	4 50
Washington	6 15	12 50	3 55	5 05	5 05
Marion	6 30	1 05	4 10	5 20	5 20
Washington	6 45	1 20	4 25	5 35	5 35
Marion	7 00	1 35	4 40	5 50	5 50
Washington	7 15	1 50	4 55	6 05	6 05
Marion	7 30	2 05	5 10	6 20	6 20
Washington	7 45	2 20	5 25	6 35	6 35
Marion	8 00	2 35	5 40	6 50	6 50
Washington	8 15	2 50	5 55	7 05	7 05
Marion	8 30	3 05	6 10	7 20	7 20
Washington	8 45	3 20	6 25	7 35	7 35
Marion	9 00	3 35	6 40	7 50	7 50
Washington	9 15	3 50	6 55	8 05	8 05
Marion	9 30	4 05	7 10	8 20	8 20
Washington	9 45	4 20	7 25	8 35	8 35
Marion	10 00	4 35	7 40	8 50	8 50
Washington	10 15	4 50	7 55	9 05	9 05
Marion	10 30	5 05	8 10	9 20	9 20
Washington	10 45	5 20	8 25	9 35	9 35
Marion	11 00	5 35	8 40	9 50	9 50
Washington	11 15	5 50	8 55	10 05	10 05
Marion	11 30	6 05	9 10	10 20	10 20
Washington	11 45	6 20	9 25	10 35	10 35
Marion	12 00	6 35	9 40	10 50	10 50
Washington	12 15	6 50	9 55	11 05	11 05
Marion	12 30	7 05	10 10	11 20	11 20
Washington	12 45	7 20	10 25	11 35	11 35
Marion	1 00	7 35	10 40	11 50	11 50
Washington	1 15	7 50	10 55	12 05	12 05
Marion	1 30	8 05	11 10	12 20	12 20
Washington	1 45	8 20	11 25	12 35	12 35
Marion	2 00	8 35	11 40	12 50	12 50
Washington	2 15	8 50	11 55	1 05	1 05
Marion	2 30	9 05	12 10	1 20	1 20
Washington	2 45	9 20	12 25	1 35	1 35
Marion	3 00	9 35	12 40	1 50	1 50
Washington	3 15	9 50	12 55	2 05	2 05
Marion	3 30	10 05	1 10	2 20	2 20
Washington	3 45	10 20	1 25	2 35	2 35
Marion	4 00	10 35	1 40	2 50	2 50
Washington	4 15	10 50	1 55	3 05	3 05
Marion	4 30	11 05	2 10	3 20	3 20
Washington	4 45	11 20	2 25	3 35	3 35
Marion	5 00	11 35	2 40	3 50	3 50
Washington	5 15	11 50	2 55	4 05	4 05
Marion	5 30	12 05	3 10	4 20	4 20
Washington	5 45	12 20	3 25	4 35	4 35
Marion	6 00	12 35	3 40	4 50	4 50
Washington	6 15	12 50	3 55	5 05	5 05
Marion	6 30	1 05	4 10	5 20	5 20
Washington	6 45	1 20	4 25	5 35	5 35
Marion	7 00	1 35	4 40	5 50	5 50
Washington	7 15	1 50	4 55	6 05	6 05
Marion	7 30	2 05	5 10	6 20	6 20
Washington	7 45	2 20	5 25	6 35	6 35
Marion	8 00	2 35	5 40	6 50	6 50
Washington	8 15	2 50	5 55	7 05	7 05
Marion	8 30	3 05	6 10	7 20	7 20
Washington	8 45	3 20	6 25	7 35	7 35
Marion	9 00	3 35	6 40	7 50	7 50
Washington	9 15	3 50	6 55	8 05	8 05
Marion	9 30	4 05	7 10	8 20	8 20
Washington	9 45	4 20	7 25	8 35	8 35
Marion	10 00	4 35	7 40	8 50	8 50
Washington	10 15	4 50	7 55	9 05	9 05
Marion	10 30	5 05	8 10	9 20	9 20
Washington	10 45	5 20	8 25	9 35	9 35
Marion	11 00	5 35	8 40	9 50	9 50
Washington	11 15	5 50	8 55	10 05	10 05
Marion	11 30	6 05	9 10	10 20	10 20
Washington	11 45	6 20	9 25	10 35	10 35
Marion	12 00	6 35	9 40	10 50	10 50
Washington	12 15	6 50	9 55	11 05	11 05
Marion	12 30	7 05	10 10	11 20	11 20
Washington	12 45	7 20	10 25	11 35	11 35
Marion	1 00	7 35	10 40	11 50	11 50
Washington	1 15	7 50	10 55	12 05	12 05
Marion	1 30	8 05	11 10	12 20	12 20
Washington	1 45	8 20	11 25	12 35	12 35
Marion	2 00	8 35	11 40	12 50	12 50
Washington	2 15	8 50	11 55	1 05	1 05
Marion	2 30	9 05	12 10	1 20	1 20
Washington	2 45	9 20	12 25	1 35	1 35
Marion	3 00	9 35	12 40	1 50	1 50
Washington	3 15	9 50	12 55	2 05	2 05
Marion	3 30	10 05	1 10	2 20	2 20
Washington	3 45	10 20	1 25	2 35	2 35
Marion	4 00	10 35	1 40	2 50	2 50
Washington	4 15	10 50	1 55	3 05	3 05
Marion	4 30	11 05	2 10	3 20	3 20
Washington	4 45	11 20	2 25	3 35	3 35
Marion	5 00	11 35	2 40	3 50	3 50
Washington	5 15	11 50	2 55	4 05	4 05
Marion	5 30	12 05	3 10	4 20	4 20
Washington	5 45	12 20	3 25	4 35	4 35
Marion	6 00	12 35	3 40	4 50	4 50
Washington	6 15	12 50	3 55	5 05	5 05
Marion	6 30	1 05	4 10	5 20	5 20
Washington	6 45	1 20	4 25	5 35	5 35
Marion	7 00	1 35	4 40	5 50	5 50
Washington	7 15	1 50	4 55	6 05	6 05
Marion	7 30	2 05	5 10	6 20	6 20
Washington	7 45	2 20	5 25	6 35	6 35
Marion	8 00	2 35	5 40	6 50	6 50
Washington	8 15	2 50	5 55	7 05	7 05
Marion	8 30	3 05	6 10	7 20	7 20
Washington	8 45	3 20	6 25	7 35	7 35
Marion	9 00	3 35	6 40	7 50	7 50
Washington	9 15	3 50	6 55	8 05	8 05
Marion	9 30	4 05	7 10	8 20	8 20
Washington	9 45	4 20	7 25	8 35	8 35
Marion	10 00	4 35	7 40	8 50	8 50
Washington	10 15	4 50	7 55	9 05	9 05
Marion	10 30	5 05	8 10	9 20	9 20
Washington	10 45	5 20	8 25	9 35	9 35
Marion	11 00	5 35	8 40	9 50	9 50
Washington	11 15	5 50	8 55	10 05	10 05
Marion	11 30	6 05	9 10	10 20	10 20
Washington	11 45	6 20	9 25	10 35	10 35
Marion	12 00	6 35	9 40	10 50	10 50
Washington	12 15	6 50	9 55	11 05	11